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ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. IV NEW YORK, JULY 24, 1918 No. 46

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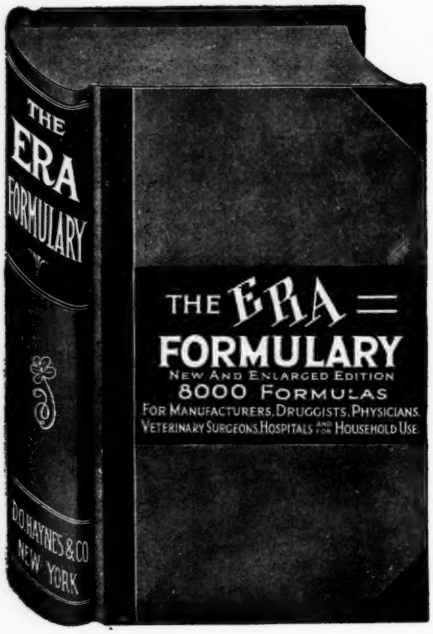
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Throw Them Out!

The recent editorial suggestion in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS that the best scientific and technical works in the German language should be translated into English for the use of students in this country, has been endorsed by numerous publications. It is believed that such a step would set at rest forever the false impression that Germany is a treasure house of scientific knowledge to which she has laid claim for years, and would expose the sham and pretense with which she has covered up her thefts of inventions and discoveries made in Italy, France, England or the United States.

In spite of the recent exposures in the technical press, particularly the comprehensive review of Germany's stolen chemical processes by Prof. Townes R. Leigh, of Georgetown College, presidents of leading technical schools still advocate the study of German during the college course on the ground that "much valuable material is to be obtained only through a knowledge of this language," as Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently said. Yet the faculty of that institution has ruled that students taking entrance examinations for admission to the college shall not be examined in German. Then why waste time on German after being matriculated?

Does Dr. Maclaurin believe that a student who is trying to master a dozen difficult technical subjects, will, during the same time, be able to read German with sufficient facility to understand chemical processes described in German? Criticising Dr. Maclaurin's position a Boston paper says it is time the technical schools abandoned the illusion that the youth in this country can be taught things worth knowing better in German than in English, and time also that educators were throwing German text-books out the window.

World Struggle for Trade

The world is hungry for trade. Even while the nations are warring for existence they are planning the trade war which is to follow. The Germans have formed a merger of banking, steamship, manufacturing and mining interests which is said to be the most formidable undertaking yet launched in Germany. All foreign countries will be the field of the enterprise which will embrace every form of industrial work from mining to manufacturing. Railroad building, electrical plants, harbor improvements, control of copper and other es-

sential metals, world steamship lines, and banking facilities for foreign trade are to be exploited.

Japan is similarly engaged. A bank has been opened in the Argentine Republic to provide means of financing the growing foreign trade with that country. Preparation is also being made by Japanese financial institutions for activity in China after the war. First steps have already been taken through the opening of branches by the Bank of Taiwan (Formosa), the Bank of Chosen (Corea), the Industrial Bank of Japan and, more recently, the Oriental Industrial Development Company, a private institution backed by many of the most influential men of Japan.

The United States is also active along the same lines, especially in South America where branch banks have been opened by leading American institutions. At home the plans for handling the expected increase in exports and imports have taken the form of organizations with large capital and extensive sales-systems through which manufacturers can reach foreign markets without the labor and expense of individual effort. The Department of Commerce and Tariff Commission are gathering statistical and general information through the consular service and by its own commercial agents and will be able to answer any question affecting trade in any part of the world. Exhibits of foreign goods are available for comparison, together with reports giving in detail the requirements of the markets abroad, the tariff laws and custom house regulations, shipping routes, monetary systems, credit customs, and banking facilities.

With Great Britain's established trade and unrivaled system of foreign banking as competitors in the field, it is a question of industrial efficiency, of making the best goods at an attractive price in whatever quarter of the world the United States may seek business. Costs of manufacture are high in this country and the competition of Europe will be keen. Can we hold the trade we have obtained in China, in South America and elsewhere, through war conditions, when the nations that previously supplied these people are again able to resume business? Each industry must work out its own salvation, just as the nations are doing today in the world struggle. The most efficient will survive.

Unpatriotic Cloakmakers

The action of the National Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Association in deciding to attach to all garments and on all invoices a statement that they would not guarantee colors is unpatriotic and based on ignorance due to failure to appoint a committee of investigation to learn the facts before yielding to German influences in the association.

The leading textile manufacturers have openly declared in the technical papers and the daily press that American-made dyes are as fast as the German colors. Many mill men go further and assert that any shortcomings during the period since the war are traceable directly to the dyers and the source of supply. Cheap dyes were made by irresponsible and incompetent persons early in the crisis and the low prices at which they were offered appealed to certain manufacturers just as cheap textiles find a market. But it was extremely unjust for a national body of the standing and influence of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Association to spread broadcast a statement that American dyes are not fast. It will react on the association and its members in unexpected ways. Loyal Americans will resent any attempt at profiteering by the use of cheap dyes when fast colors are available at reasonable prices.

Penalty for Profiteering?

The wish of the average man when he reads of profiteering by irresponsible speculators is that the Government might reach out and seize them and shut them up for the period of the war. Their crime is without excuse of any kind. Their motive is greed, the most debasing and most despised attribute of man, a rapacious, gluttonous, avaricious desire to accumulate wealth at the expense of their fellow men, and with reckless disregard of the suffering which their act causes. The moment the war broke every line of trade showed the presence of this pest "with his little eyes like a pig's, sly and greedy at once and bloodshot."

In every war necessity and in foods and drugs this vulture profiteered. He would not even let the dying soldier's sufferings be relieved with narcotics unless the price he demand was paid, until the trade organized and cut off his supplies. He has taken up new lines when exposure or Government action curtailed his opportunity, and it seems almost impossible to drive him out of business. The Public has paid him millions of hard earned dollars. Is there no way to suppress this bird of prey? Now and then a fine, a payment to the Red Cross, a license revoked, a warning against exorbitant prices, and a patriotic offer of reputable dealers to meet demands at fair prices are daily features of the news. Isn't it time to class profiteers with spies and inflict the death penalty on both?

WORKERS IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

The New York State Department of Labor reports that industries engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, oils and paints, declined in the number of employees from April to May by 1 per cent. This is contrary to the usual seasonal tendency but is caused by a drop of 3 per cent in the number of workers in animal and mineral oil products. This decrease in animal and mineral oil products was due to a substantial decline in one large firm. Drugs and chemicals also declined, having 1 per cent less workers than in April. Two sub-groups had more employees in May than in April, namely: paints, dyes and colors, with a fractional increase; and miscellaneous chemical products, with a gain of 1 per cent. Compared with a year ago total employees increased 1 per cent, the sub-group miscellaneous chemical products, with a gain of 11 per cent being the most potent factor in this rise. Paints, dyes and colors lost 9 per cent in employees and animal and mineral oil products, 3 per cent. Total wages for the same period increased 21 per cent, all sub-groups sharing in this advance.

War's Effect on China and Japan

Their Industrial Growth and Independence Safer If Germany's Plans are Defeated

By FRANK J. GOODNOW, President of the Johns Hopkins University

TO SPEAK of the Far East so far as it may probably be affected by the Great War, is to speak of Japan and China. It is of course true that India has up to the present time had a more continuously active part to play in the military operations incident to the war than any other portion of the Orient. But no direct or important effect upon India's position in the world may possibly be attributed to the war except upon the supposition that one of the results of the great conflict will be the disintegration of the British Empire. Such a supposition we are all unwilling to make. Whether such a supposition accords or not with our wishes we are, I trust, not justified in making it. And unless we are to make it, it is difficult to see what important changes in India's position can be brought about as a result of the war.

It is in Japan and China then that we must look for the war to have its greatest effect. So far as concerns Japan it will probably be that the changes which will come will be external rather than internal. Not that the conditions of her home life will be the same after the close of the war as they were before its beginning. But such changes as will come within will be quantitative rather than qualitative in character. For Japan like India has taken the first steps in Westernization. Sixty years ago an almost entirely agricultural country she has made the beginnings of an active industrial life. Less than forty years ago an Asiatic autocracy she has become a constitutional monarchy. That the measure of her industrial life will become greater and that the balance of power will gradually be transferred from the Emperor to the Parliament, there can be but little doubt. But that her economic and social life will in its fundamental features remain as they are now fixed would seem also to be true.

Japan's Independence

The changes which will come to Japan will affect her position as an international power rather than her internal conditions. Japan is the only Asiatic country which has not lost her independence as a result of contact with the West. In the case of some of the Asiatic countries like India the independence which has been forfeited has been both political and economic independence. In others such as China, what has been lost has been economic independence. Japan, however, has preserved both. She has been able to retain control of her polictical life because she has had the capacity to see that political independence is conditioned by adequate military power. She is able to maintain her economic independence because she has recognized the necessity of modifying her intellectual attitude. To preserve her political life she has organized and maintained a modern army and navy. To protect her economic life she has established an educational system in which great emphasis is laid on scientific and technical training. Just as she has owed her old ideals to China so now she is in debt to Europe for her new civilization. For her army she went to Germany, for her navy to Great Britain, in the case of her education she borrowed much from the United States.

We are brought thus through the consideration of Japan to speak of what the future has for China. In order that we may deal intelligently with China's prospects we must understand what China and indeed the Far East as a whole have meant and now mean to the European, or, perhaps I should say in order to include Japan and ourselves, the Europeanized world. What then on the one hand are the distinguishing characteristics of this Europeanized world, and what on the other hand is the relation which the Far East bears to that world?

The thing which differentiates modern European life both from the life of the rest of the world and from European life in the past is ease of communication. The ocean steamship, the submarine cable, the transcontinental railway, and the overland telegraph, all European inventions, have brought about almost complete economic unity in Europe, and have done much to bind together Europe and Asia. Indeed, the general economic organization both of Europe itself and of the world as a whole, an organization also due to the effort of the European, transcends by far any political organization which has up to the present time been devised. Europe although an economic unit is the seat of many rival states. The world as a whole though bound together by many common economic interests has hardly begun to dream of anything in the nature of a world state. The nearest approach to a political organization which has had any marked effects beyond rather narrow state lines is the feeble fabric of internationalism which has within the past few years shown itself so incapable of curbing the political ambitions of even a single state.

Lack of Unity in Europe

It may tairly be said that one of the causes of the present war is to be found in the failure of the attempts which have been made during the past half century to bring about a greater conformity between Europe's economic life and her political organization. Political units have increased in size through the unification of what once were separate states, and alliances and ententes have been formed. Customs and other agreements of an economic character have been entered into. But none of these expedients has served the purpose. Resort has finally been had to the old, old way of conquest, and the result has been the present war.

But whatever may be the result of that war, whatever may be the political organization of the world which will grow out of it, we may be sure that the forces which have hitherto made for economic unity will continue to be exerted. For we are but on the threshold of the applications of science to the conduct of life. And every new invention which betters transportation, every new appliance which makes production more effective, every new discovery which makes it possible to satisfy a want of which man may not have been even conscious—in a word, every effort of the human intelligence which is successfully directed to the conquest of nature—has its effect in making closer the economic relations of the formerly scattered peoples of the globe.

This is the situation at the present time. The submarine is the weapon of the German Empire whose sea coast is both small and completely under the control of Great Britain so far as concerns its use as a base for sea power. Germany had, it is true, a great merchant marine before the outbreak of the war. But she knew very well that that marine owed its continued existence to the forbearance of Great Britain and that at the first breath of war it would melt away.

Germany's Faith in Railways

Germany therefore determined to pin her faith on railways which should pass through lands under her control. This is the secret of the Berlin-Bagdad railway. This is the reason why Turkey was brought under her dominion and Serbia was sacrificed. To this belief in her continental destiny is due the desire to exercise her influence over Austria. The fulfillment of her plan involved the control of Constantinople, since only in the neighborhood of Constantinople can the water separating Europe from Asia Minor be safely crossed. Serbia had to be subjected to her domination because the only practicable path for a railway to Constantinople was through the Morava valley which lay in Serbian territory. The treaty just made with Russia also indicates Germany's belief in the railway. For the district ceded by Russia to Germany's ally Turkey places under German control one of the historic routes between Europe and Asia along which Russia had before the war begun to build the Trans-Caspian Railway. Its extension would give a land route to China and India.

If Germany can control these routes she need not consider her unfavorable position as regards the sea. She will have commercial highways unassailable by any power. She will also have under her control a vast territory capable of economic development. If, now, no effective method of protection against the submarine is discovered, Germany finally can make the present sea routes via Suez or the Cape of Good Hope so dangerous as a result of submarine attack from bases either in the North Sea or in the neighborhood of Constantinople that those routes will have to be abandoned. The freedom of the seas will have been destroyed, the economic unity of the world seriously impaired, and the work of centuries rendered of little or no avail. The only safe routes from Europe to India and China will be those by land under German control. A united Europe in control of Asia and itself controlled by Germany will be opposed to the states of America. Intercourse between these two portions of the earth will be impossible until the sea again becomes free. The submarine is significant to us then not because through its use American lives have been lost or because American ships have been sunk but because the whole fabric of that international economic life with which we are acquainted is threatened. The only way in which to save that life—and that it is worth saving few will deny—is to destroy Germany's land power, or to cause her to realize that the world will not permit any nation so to conduct herself as to imperil ideals which after so many years of toil and trouble on the part of the civilized nations have received all but universal recognition. That we as Americans are interested in these questions is thus quite evident.

How to Control Germany

At first blush, the concern we have in securing to Serbia an outlet on the Adriatic, or in the rehabilitation of Russia and the Balkan states does not perhaps appear. Nor, perhaps, is the reason evident at first why **we** should endeavor to secure the emancipation of the Slavs submerged in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. A strong Serbia, a united Russia, and a weakened Austria are, however, absolutely necessary if Germany is still disposed to use the submarine in the manner in which it has been used. For only under these conditions will the control of the land routes upon which she has staked so much become impossible. Only when the attempt at such control has been abandoned will Germany be forced to return to the sea. When she does she will find it necessary to observe the rules which have been elaborated to protect the freedom of the sea. Only when she does so can we hope for a further development in the direction of the economic unity of the world which has in the past meant as much for human progress—"The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine."

SOLDIERS TO MAKE CHEMICALS

An innovation in the labor situation is the employment of enlisted men in the manufacture of chemicals for war purposes, according to the Charleston (W. Va.) "Mail", which says in a recent issue:

"Chemicals for war purposes which are being manufactured by the government, are, in the future, to be manufactured by enlisted men rather than by civilians if the presence in Charleston of about 50 enlisted men from the Edgewood arsenal, Baltimore, Md., can be counted for anything.

"The soldiers, only two of whom are commissioned officers, have been under instructions at the plant of the Warner-Klipstein Chemical Co., South Charleston, for the past two weeks, it being announced that they are being familiarized with the process of manufacture of chemicals which the government is now producing and proposes to produce in new plants to be started up.

"The nature of the chemicals is not divulged for obvious reasons, but it is known that they are for war purposes.

"The soldiers, it is understood, are to remain in the city for about three weeks longer, it being stated that it is believed that they will be able to complete their course of instruction in that length of time.

"The soldiers are identified with the ordnance department of the army. The men were sent here in a body and are quartered at private homes in and about the city."

IMPORTATION OF COPRA PERMITTED

The limitations imposed by the War Trade Board by a ruling, W.T.B.R. 14 published June 25, 1918, upon the importation of copra, (coconut meat broken, but not shredded, desiccated, or prepared) have now been rescinded. Licenses which were then revoked have now been reinstated, and new applications for licenses to import copra will be considered.

On the other hand, the restriction then imposed upon the importation of shredded, desiccated, or prepared coconut meat (otherwise known as "Ceylon copra") remains in force, and none will be admitted except such ocean shipments as were made on or before June 30, 1918.

TRIED TO SHIP GERMAN DYES

A Dutch White Book, containing correspondence regarding the convoy to the East Indies, has just been published, and reveals that the convoy actually sailed with German dyestuffs, to which Great Britain objected, and it was recalled.

When Holland saw that if the dyestuffs remained aboard the convoy would be stopped by British warships with the inevitable result that the remainder of the convoy would offer armed resistance, the Dutch Government resolved to discard this portion of the cargo.

Use of Poison Gases

The Germans liberated poison gases for the first time upon the unsuspecting Allied forces three years ago last April, and ever since that date the leading scientists of the civilized world have been working in laboratories in search of the nature of the gases and their antidotes. Opinion seems to be growing more and more prevalent that the main war weapon will hereafter be gas shells. As a military agent, gas is regarded as more effective than artillery and it has come to be more feared than the missiles of warfare. High explosives, of course, will still be used for the special purpose of wrecking trenches, but gas will take over the major part of the work done by the older shells.

The United States government is coming to accept this new theory and to act accordingly. Already our scientists have done much, and extensive research is being conducted in laboratories throughout the country. Of the types of gas used perhaps the greatest amount of attention has been directed to mustard gas, which was first used in conflict about a year ago, and which has, up to date, proven the most powerful of all the gases. Strange as it may seem the gas is not new except as a weapon of warfare. It was discovered by Victor Meyer in 1886. As an agent in warfare it is used entirely by means of shells and is scattered in liquid form by the bursting charge. Ordinary clothing is little or no protection against it, for the liquid penetrates even the thickest of cloth and burns deep into the flesh.

At present the pathology of many of the gases is understood only in the most general way and attempts to group them according to similarity of action are far from satisfactory. Different gases act differently, but all are believed to be deadly, depending only upon the degree in which they are administered. Arsine, hydrocyanic and hydrosulphuric acids are known to cause death directly, while chlorine, and phosgene are more commonly described as causing death by asphyxiation.

Some gases are characterized by their lachrymatory effect; these are usually liquids at ordinary temperature and are scattered from shells or hand-grenades. In some cases gases are extreme respiratory irritants as well, and in sufficient concentration they produce an asphyxiative death. The so-called mustard gas has both these properties, but is still more noxious because of the burns which it produces by direct contact. From even such brief comments as these one can readily see what a vast amount of study is needed before the properties of these gases become definitely understood. That progress is being made and that manufacturers as well as scientists are busy becomes apparent from a brief news despatch which appeared recently. It reads as follows: "It is now permitted to state that the American expeditionary force is receiving mustard-gas in large quantities."

POTASH FROM BANANA STALKS

Philip E. Browning of the Kent Chemical Laboratory of Yale University writes the "New York Times" that recent work in this country and in England has shown that the ash from banana stalks and skins contains from 40 to 50 per cent. of potash. The difficulty of obtaining the ash, he asserts, lies in the expense of collecting these wastes in quantity. Should the process of dehydrating bananas be successfully carried out in Panama, Mr. Browning is confident that the wastes would be readily available and large quantities of valuable fertilizing material could be secured as a by-product.

PROFITEERING IN AQUA AMMONIA

Leading Chemical Companies and Other Manufacturers Offer to Supply Legitimate Users at the Price Fixed By the Government—Speculators Force Up Prices 200 to 300 Per Cent.

Profiteering in aqua-ammonia is the charge made by manufacturers against certain concerns which are said to have advanced prices 200 to 300 per cent. above the price fixed by the Government. Fourteen leading manufacturers of ammonia have signed an appeal to the trade to suppress the unpatriotic profiteers. Among those signing the notice are the Barrett Company, the General Chemical Company, the Grasselli Chemical Company, Armour & Co. and Morris & Co. The meat concerns produce ammonia from bones, hair, hoofs, etc.; the rest of the fourteen make it as a by-product of illuminating gas and coke, and by other methods. Big meat packers are accused of profiteering, but in this instance, at least, the Armour and Morris people are fighting it.

The notice reads:

"The condition in the ammonia world is such that it has opened the doors to profiteering on the part of those who were not aware of the situation, or who, if aware thereof, put the dollar before patriotism and duty. As result of this profiteering, the so-called market price of 26-degree aqua-ammonia has been given as 200 or 300 per cent. higher than the Government price.

"Notice is now given to all consumers of aqua-ammonia that in case they have difficulty in securing such supply of aqua-ammonia as they are legitimately entitled to, they shall apply direct to the manufacturer located nearest them and set forth their claims for a supply, whereupon, to the extent of the ammonia available and within the confine of the Government regulations, their legitimate needs will be supplied at the prices outlined by the Government."

The users of ammonia include manufacturers of munitions, of ice, of fertilizer and of medicines. The notice issued by the fourteen concerns states that in 1917 the Government found it necessary to require makers of aqua ammonia to agree that production and sale of the commodity would be controlled by the Government for the duration of the war. The Government stated in February this year that it should have for munitions more ammonia than all of the plants in the country could then produce working to maximum capacity. To remedy the situation, the Government is constructing two big plants, but these are not yet producing.

LAST CALL BY THE CRITTENTON CO.

The final request of the Charles Crittenton Co. that persons having claims against the company which was dissolved a year or more ago was published last week. The business at 115 Fulton was sold out last year, but offices are maintained at 46 West Broadway to close up the details.

Albert Marsh, who was with the Charles Crittenton Co. for many years, said: "We have disposed of the bulk of all of our stocks that were held at old quarters at 115 Fulton street, and we are maintaining offices now chiefly to wind up the affairs of the company. There will be no new organization so far as I know, and the general business of the Charles Crittenton Company has ceased. Of course there is considerable routine data to be disposed of, but as soon as these matters are taken care of no offices will be maintained by the Crittenton Company."

CHILE'S NITRATE OUTPUT IN 1918

Able to Meet War Demands and Supply Fertilizer Requirements—Producers Likely to Face a Crisis When Demand for Munition Purposes Ceases

The production of nitrate of soda and exports from Chile for the six months, January to June, 1918, are given by W. Montgomery & Co., Ltd., of Mark Lane, London, as follows, compared with 1917:

	1917	1918
Europe and Egypt.....tons	546,000	513,000
United States ..... "	595,000	769,000
Other Parts ..... "	66,000	54,000
	1,207,000	1,336,000

Stocks in Chile amount to 990,000, against 918,000 at this date last year.

Production, notwithstanding the closing down of all the German oficinas, continues to be maintained at a figure which is well ahead of pre-war days. Although a slight falling off is shewn in the figures for the past six months, which are 31,675,772 quintals against 32,131,713, the last of these months (June) gets credit for practically the same quantity as in 1917. Here the thought occurs: if with German production (about 400,000 tons per annum) eliminated, pre-war figures can still be attained or exceeded, what will be the condition of the industry when war ceases and with its cessation a practical stoppage of all demand (other than normal) for explosives and munitions of war? Of course, we do not forget that Germany has not, since the commencement of the war, been able to draw upon Chilian supplies, whilst France, Belgium and Holland have had their supplies for agriculture greatly curtailed or cut off altogether, but what we do not yet know is from what source and at what price Germany has supplied herself in the meantime, and whether or not she will be able to continue to do without the Chilian article. Again, one must not forget to reckon with synthetic nitrate, both in our own country and the U. S. A.

It is doubtful, if for a time, tonnage for nitrate will be so plentiful as the necessities of war have demanded, in which case on the basis of present and prospective further production some curious positions may develop. A situation may arise fraught with considerable danger to producers.

That some considerable dislocation in the trade will take place when peace comes is almost certain and for a time Chilian producers may have to go through severe trials, but when tonnage once more becomes sufficiently plentiful to bring about a reduction in producing costs, and of sufficient volume to carry away the nitrate from Chile a steadier market may follow.

Chilian exchange shews a rise of 2⅞d. from about 14⅜d. to 17¼d., and the export duty has, owing to the new method of collection in gold currency, become 3s. 6d. instead of 2s. 4d. per quintal as formerly.

Since the declaration of the Ministry of Munitions in December last that it would be no longer possible for importers to purchase nitrate free on board in Chile, importers have been carrying on their business as best they could with supplies already bought, in conjunction with tonnage secured, but as that order has recently been ratified, new business with dealers will soon become an impossibility.

Although the nitrate "season" is practically over, a considerable quantity will still be required for root crops, and it is, in these times, essential that those crops should have the utmost attention. If nitrate should be lacking the crop must be smaller and of poorer quality. Sulphate of ammonia will not now take the place of nitrate.

Apart from agricultural needs quite a number of industrial concerns doing work of national importance, although not direct Government work, are likewise becoming anxious about supplies, so that we trust the Executive at an early date may see its way to remove the restrictions placed upon importers owing to which they can neither purchase nitrate nor secure tonnage.

There can be no doubt that however valuable sulphate of ammonia may be in the opening months of the year, there come periods in plant life when it is too slow in its action and only nitrate will revive, invigorate and sustain during such critical periods, therefore it is to be hoped that some supply will be available for the season 1919. Munition needs will doubtless have first attention, but should tonnage be available it looks today as if there might be in Chile an adequate supply for both munitions and agriculture.

Prices in Chile during the past six months have varied to the extent of 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per quintal, such variation being brought about in large measure by the liquidation of speculative commitments. Early in January business was done at about 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per quintal, but by the end of February low water mark had been reached when 10s. 4d. and 10s. 8d. for ordinary and refined qualities respectively were accepted.

Speculative accounts being now out of the way, an improvement was found necessary, owing to the rise in exchange, dearer fuel, sacks, labor, etc., making for an increase in the cost of production, and an improvement accordingly began to take place, not fast enough however for the producers who, in Chile, busied themselves with schemes for a closer co-operation in the matter of selling in order to establish a basis of values commensurate with costs of production and the amortization of properties.

Early in June some understanding seems to have been arrived at between buyers and sellers for the disposal of a considerable quantity by virtue of an advance of 1s. per quintal, which brought the price to 12s. 6½d. and 13s. ½d. per quintal respectively for ordinary and refined qualities. At the close producers are hoping that with the assistance of the Chilian Government they may be able to obtain a further advance of 1s. per quintal.

CHEMISTS TO DISCUSS WAR PROBLEMS

A discussion of war chemical problems and the needs of American industries after the war, will be a feature of the Chemical Exposition to be held in New York, beginning Sept. 23. Problems concerning articles of domestic and foreign commerce will be taken up, and it is expected these discussions will have an important bearing on the future manufacture of materials that have been scarce and high-priced ever since the curtailment of American commerce with Germany and other European countries. In order to fill the demands for chemicals hundreds of factories have sprung up in various parts of the country, and while doing a large business, it is pointed out by experts that there is a lack of preparation to meet new conditions which are bound to follow at the close of the war.

The result of the war depends largely upon chemicals and the chemical engineer. The convention will bring to light some of the marvelous results of recent research, and many engineers and experts who hold important positions in the advance of the chemical industry will be speakers at the various industrial conferences. Thousands of chemists from all parts of the country are planning to attend the various conventions to be held by chemical and technical organizations during the week of September 23.

CALIFORNIA NITRATE DEPOSITS

The deposits of nitrate of soda which were discovered in southeastern California in 1917, have been examined by Government geologists who summarize the results as follows:

In all, 78 trenches were dug, which had a total length of 3,700 ft. and an average depth of 2 ft. 11 ins.; 959 pits were dug to an average depth of 1 ft. 7 ins.; 1,085 samples were taken, from which 930 analyses were made. In the so-called Upper Canyon field, at Acme Siding, 98 acres is estimated to contain 1,480 short tons of sodium nitrate, but an overburden of about 100,000 tons would have to be removed in order to extract the caliche containing this nitrate. In the so-called Lower Canyon field 70 acres is estimated to contain 510 tons of sodium nitrate, the recovery of which would involve the removal of an overburden of about 50,000 tons. These two tracts are the largest and best of the ground examined, and, taken together, include 168 acres, which, if workable, might yield 1,980 short tons of sodium nitrate, the recovery of which would involve the removal of 150,000 tons of overburden. The results of examinations at other places do not justify estimates of tonnage of nitrate.

The Survey's explorations have led to the following conclusions:

1. The nitrate in the Amargosa district occurs in a blanket of so-called "caliche," about 5 ins. in average thickness, which lies about 9 ins. below the surface of the ground. The nitrate is accompanied by other salts, chiefly sodium chloride.
2. The soil above and the bedrock below the deposits contain insignificant amounts of nitrate.
3. The high dip and the great thickness of the strata covered by the prospecting make it improbable that deeper beds of nitrate occur in this region.
4. The caliche in general contains an average of less than 2.5% of sodium nitrate, the areal distribution of which is uneven.
5. The Zabriskie field, in which the newly found deposit was reported to lie, contains no commercially valuable nitrate.
6. The Upper Canyon and Lower Canyon fields, the most promising in the Amargosa district, together contain, according to careful estimate, about 168 acres of nitre-bearing deposits, which, if worked regardless of cost, might produce about 1,980 short tons of refined nitrate.
7. The quantity of nitrate available in the Amargosa district is so small and the cost of production would be so great that the district as a whole can not be regarded as a source of commercial nitrate.
8. No further work on the areas already examined is justified, except, perhaps, as purely scientific research.
9. The concurrence of caliche nitrate deposits in the Amargosa district, rather than the usual cave or disseminated deposits, makes it seem possible, though improbable, that really valuable deposits of nitrate may occur elsewhere in the same general region.
10. Prospecting should be continued until all similar deposits in other districts have been tested sufficiently to determine their value.

Work on one of the large buildings at the plant of the Calumet Chemical Company, Louisville, will be completed within the next few weeks. As soon as rails arrive a switch to the plant will be finished by the Pennsylvania Railway Company, the grading having been completed, after which material will be assembled more rapidly for the other buildings required at the plant, which now has a force of seventy-five men.

DENY PRICES WERE FIXED BY N. W. D. A.

Members of the Association Declare Acts Charged by Federal Trade Commission Never Came to Their Knowledge—Belief that Complaint Is Due to Someone with a Grievance

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Louisville, Ky., July 23—In regard to the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission, against the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, Charles P. Barton vice-president of the Robinson-Pettet Co., gave as his personal opinion that the Trade Commission would find it difficult to prove the charges. He said that his firm had been a member of the association for a number of years, although no member of the firm holds an office in the association, and if there had ever been any attempt whatever to fix prices or in any way to discriminate, it had never come to his knowledge.

Mr. Barton said that the gentlemen named in the charge were among the most prominent business men in the communities in which they are in business, and that he could not believe they would be guilty of price fixing or in any way connected with a combination for the restraint of trade, and that they will have little trouble in proving themselves and the association innocent of the charges.

M. C. Peter, president of the Peter-Neat-Richardson Co., says it is his opinion that the charges are somewhat similar to those recently made against a number of varnish manufacturing concerns throughout the country and are more in the nature of an investigation than anything else. Mr. Peter declares the charges are unjust and says if the association had ever been guilty of the things charged in the complaint it had never come to his knowledge. He feels that the legal talent engaged by the association will have no trouble in vindicating the association.

Other wholesalers of Louisville bear out the assertions of Messrs. Barton and Peter. Locally it is the opinion of the drug trade that the Trade Commission has merely started one of its numerous investigations, which are generally started by some person who has a grievance and uses the Trade Commission to reach certain ends. In many of these cases the investigations have failed to prove anything.

Baltimore Md., July 23—H. H. Robinson, of the H. B. Gilpin Company, wholesale druggists of Baltimore, who has been vice-president of the National Association and has held other positions, said with regard to the suit filed by the Government that the allegations set forth in the complaint were news to him. Although in his official capacity he had come into close touch with the other officers and presumably was in a position to learn all about the organization's affairs, he did not know of anything in its methods or practices which might deservedly bring it into conflict with the law.

Muth Bros. & Co., who have been members of the Association for years, said that as far as anyone there knew, the N. W. D. A. had done nothing of a character to involve it in charges against unfair trade practices and combinations. The only thing that might be brought up was the giving of trade discounts, and in this connection it was regarded as entirely proper that a big purchaser should get a larger discount than a small buyer.

W. A. Sailer, of Sharp & Dohme, said that while his company held membership in the association, it was a manufacturer of pharmaceuticals and did not take any prominent part in the activities of the or-

ganization, holding the view that this was outside of its business and belonged in the realm of the wholesalers in the stricter sense of the word. As far as his company was concerned, it had always scrupulously treated all buyers alike, holding to certain principles which were wholly in keeping with the provisions of the statute against undue restraint in trade. Sharp & Dohme, Mr. Sailer said, had no knowledge of the inner workings of the association, if there were any; and were not in a position to express any opinion as to the merits or demerits of the judicial proceedings.

CANNOT PROHIBIT USE OF SACCHARIN.

The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court has decided that the use of saccharin may be regulated, but not prohibited and that subdivisions (b) and (f) of section 68 of the Sanitary Code, are void as applied to saccharin. A bottling company used one 100dth of one per cent. in soda water and stated the amount on the label.

The decision is based on the findings of the Federal Referee Board which reported that saccharin in small quantities added to food is not injurious to the health of normal adults.

FERTILIZER ASSOCIATIONS MEET.

War problems were discussed by the delegates to the convention of the National Fertilizer Association and the Southern Fertilizer Association held at Atlantic City, last week. Shortage of sulphur, raw phosphates, ammoniates, potash and all other materials used in the production of fertilizer has seriously reduced production and threatens to cut down next year's food crops. Two hundred pounds of fertilizer used on an acre of wheat was declared to increase the yield by from six to eight bushels, enough grain to furnish the bread ration for two soldiers for nearly an entire year.

Harry Hodgson, president of the Southern Association, said the crop outlook was the best in years. It was reported that the manufacture of potash was progressing satisfactorily.

President Bowker of the National Association urged the necessity of educating the farmer in the use of fertilizers. The following officers were elected:

President, W. D. Huntington, of Baltimore; vice-president, Frederick Rayfield, Chicago; treasurer, Irving Wuichet, Dayton, Ohio; secretary, John D. Toll, Philadelphia.

The foreign tin markets were again watched with more interest last week and cables announced a further advance of £3 per ton in Standard spot and futures which were quoted at £368, while Straits spot was held at £368 10s. At Singapore the price c. i. f. London was quoted £1 higher at £363 under sales of 350 tons. It caused comment that the London price was commencing to overtop the Singapore price until the difference in favor of London amounted to £5. In connection with this incident it was heard that the British Government is going to enforce some price regulations on the trading in tin. It was intimated that the price in London and New York should be regulated by the price at Singapore with added cost of transportation and insurance. Until something definite is known, sellers as well as buyers are holding back and neither offerings nor bids were made for future shipments from the Straits, from China and from England. The small business done relates to spot metal, which is firmly held at $1 for Banca and at 97c for Chinese tin. Banca tin due at the Pacific Coast is held at 95c.

Urges Narcotic Commission

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., July 23—Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, has introduced a resolution into Congress, authorizing the President to appoint a commission to investigate the subject of narcotic and habit-forming drugs, especially as dispensed at soda fountains.

"It is openly charged by scientific men and statisticians that the use of narcotic and habit-forming drugs is largely on the increase," said Senator Frelinghuysen in his resolution, "not only in the form of opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin and kindred opiates, but also certain so-called 'soft drinks' charged with caffeine, sold at innumerable fountains to our young men and young women. It is alleged that in the neighborhood of many of our military camps purveyors of these deleterious drugs are to be found, stealthily engaged in the sale of the same to our soldiers, and certain caffeine-charged 'soft drinks', so called, notoriously injurious to health, are openly sold to men in uniform.

"Not only is the morale of soldiers, and of our young men and young women in general, sensibly lowered by the prevalence of this habit, but it is estimated that the actual money loss to the Nation by reason of this state of affairs amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, the economic loss in wasted lives, in sickness, loss of wages, accidents, incapacity, and crime probably aggregates hundreds of millions of dollars additional, and the existence of this evil has a demoralizing effect upon the efficiency of our Army to a degree not appreciated by the general public."

The resolution authorizes the President to appoint a commission of not more than three citizens of the United States to make inquiry into the subject of narcotic and habit-forming drugs.

It is provided that the commission shall "investigate the causes which lead to the use of such drugs, the extent of the use of such drugs, and the kinds of drugs used, and shall also investigate the subject of the drug addict and such other factors as in its judgment have an important bearing upon use of narcotic and habit-forming drugs, and shall recommend to the President the best methods in its judgment of regulating the importation, manufacture, sale, and use of narcotic and habit-forming drugs, and of solving the problem presented by the drug addict."

The commission is to make its report before the convening of the next session of Congress.

SEEK REAPPRAISAL OF SULPHUR STOCK

At the behest of State Comptroller Travis, investigations in regard to the value of stock holdings in the Union Sulphur Company are now being made. Mr. Travis asserts that the affidavit filed at the time of Louis H. Severance's death declared the shares at only about one-sixth of their real worth. The order now filed resembles in all respects another order made in 1915, a year after the death of Herman Frasch, who was Union Sulphur's founder. At that time his estate which controlled more than a quarter of the stock of the Union Sulphur Company, was also appraised at too small a figure, it is declared.

The Union Sulphur Company operates as a New Jersey Corporation. Today it pays a profit estimated at 400 per cent., and, until the government recently took over the management of sulphur output during the war, it controlled not only the transportation corporations and the process by which sulphur is marketed, but also the mines and refining plants.

U. S. Trade with Neutrals

Trade of the United States with the neutral countries of Europe in the fiscal year 1918 is the smallest in many years, while that of 1917 was the largest in the history of our commerce.

This term, the "European Neutrals" includes of course the six countries, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that the exports to the six European Neutrals above named, aggregated in the fiscal year 1918 about $125,000,000, against practically $400,000,000 in 1917, $320,000,000 in 1916, $380,000,000 in 1915, and $183,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914.

Breadstuffs, meats, fruits, food oils, oil cake, cotton, tobacco, petroleum, gasoline, copper, iron, leather and naval stores were normally our chief exports to the now neutral countries of Europe. As all of these countries, with a single exception, border upon or are commercially adjacent to Germany, it goes without saying that the exports to them in the articles which would be required by Germany for military purposes, or otherwise, increased rapidly after the opening of the war and continued to increase until the entrance of the United States into the war rendered necessary the restriction of the movement of this class of material to any and all countries from which it might "leak" into Germany or any of the Central Powers.

All of the oils going to the neutral countries are of course much reduced since our entrance into the war. Illuminating oil dropped from 106,000,000 gallons in 1916, and 166,000,000 in 1917, to less than 8,000,000 in 1918; lubricating oil from 18,000,000 gallons to 1,000,000 gallons; naphthas from 8,000,000 gallons to less than 1,000,000; cottonseed oil from 79,000,000 lbs. to less than 1,000,000 lbs., and resin from 144,000 barrels in the 1916 period to nothing in 1918.

Among the exports of merchandise from the port of New York during May were the following of interest to the drug and chemical trade:

Abrasives, $238,137; Agric. Imp. & parts, $1,313,670; Aluminum, Ingot Metal, $705,678; Brass, bars, $1,036,-034; Manufactures, $1,000,813; Cement, hydraulic, $355,-357; Coal Tar Distillate, $770,262; Dyes & Dyestuffs, $731,168; Medicinal Preparations, $720,893; Soda, salts of, $514,679; Other Chemicals, $3,436,970; Cocoa, $406,-818; Copper, Ref. in Ingots, $8,389,732; Manufactures, $583,570.

Oil, fuel, $1,033,134; Illuminating, $1,807,554; Lubricating, $3,669,860; Gasoline, $2,997,245; Other Napthas, $3,547,820; Cottonseed, $266,325; Other fixed vegetable, $498,654; Paraffin, refined, $1,155,499.

On the import side there is less change. The total imports into the United States from the six neutrals were 110 million dollars in the fiscal year 1914, 122 millions in 1917 and will aggregate for the full fiscal year 1918 about 75 million dollars.

Dr. L. L. Summers, in charge of the platinum division of the War Industries Board who appeared as a witness before the House ways and means committee, said that besides the platinum held in the mints, the War Industries Board has under its control about 15,000 ozs. in the industries subject to commandeer orders.

C. H. Conner of the platinum section, explained to the committee the methods of releasing platinum to the manufacturers of war supplies. About 4,000 ozs. he said, are released a month, 1,000 ozs. going to dentists and 3,000 for essential commercial uses, but from now on the use of platinum in dentistry will be eliminated.

Trade Notes

The Indiana section of the American Chemical Society has adopted a resolution urging the repeal of the state law providing for the teaching of German in public schools.

The Toyah Valley Sulphur Company, Houston, Tex., is planning the construction of a new plant at Orla, Tex., for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and allied specialties.

Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., will build a large addition to its plant. The company has been awarded a contract for furnishing 250,000 pounds of carbolic acid to the Navy Yards at $97,500.

The Dearborn Chemical Co., of Chicago, is accused by the Federal Trade Commission of commercial bribery in giving gratuities to employees of companies to induce them to refrain from dealing with competitors.

The contemplated merger of the Air Reduction Co., and the Union Carbide Co., has been called off, according to one who has been active in the negotiation. Official announcement of the fact will be made in a few days.

Percival E. Falkingham has opened a Chicago branch at Standard Trust Building, under the management of John E. Falkingham, who will proceed to Seattle immediately after the Chicago branch is in operation. This is the third branch Mr. Falkingham has opened since last December.

The Union Carbide Company, Jersey City, N. J., is negotiating with the City Commission for permission to operate its works at Provost and Eleventh Streets for the manufacture of acetylene gas and other carbide specialties. Recent objections have been made to the operation of the plant in this locality.

The Matchless Metal Polish Company of New York and Chicago, has leased from the Rare Metal Products Company, its plant on the D. L. & W. Railroad at Glen Ridge, N. J. The property consists of a three-story brick factory with outbuildings and power plant, on a plot of several acres, having a frontage on Bloomfield avenue. The Matchless Metal Polish Company will establish in this building its Eastern manufacturing plant. The Rare Metal Products Company recently purchased the plant of the Seton Chemical Company in Belleville, N. J.

The Federal Trade Commission has charged the Twin City Varnish Company, of Chicago, with having been systematically and on a large scale secretly paying and offering to pay, to employees both of its customers and prospective customers, and its competitors' customers and prospective customers, without the knowledge and consent of their employers, large sums of money as an inducement to influence their said employers to purchase or contract to purchase from the respondent varnish and kindred products, or to influence such customers to refrain from dealing, or contracting to deal with competitors of the respondent. A hearing will be held on the charge on August 24.

Treasury Decisions

Customs

Treasury Department, June 28, 1918.

Collectors of customs are directed to discontinue the forwarding of smoking opium and other opium preparations and derivatives to the Public Health Service at Washington, D. C. Instructions relative to the disposition of such drugs will be issued at an early date.

Drawback

Narcotics, morphine, and codeine alkaloids and salts of same.—T. D. 35907 of November 27, 1915, extending T. D. 35888 of November 16, 1915, to cover morphine and codeine alkaloids and salts of same manufactured by the New York Quinine & Chemical Works of New York, N. Y., extended to cover morphine and codeine alkaloids and salts of same when produced from products of a previous period of manufacture by converting an alkaloid into a salt, a salt into an alkaloid, one salt into another salt, or one alkaloid into another alkaloid.

Each lot of converted product shall be given a manufacturing number and a record of same shall be kept, showing the lot number and date of conversion, the quantity, kind, and identity (period of manufacture) of the morphine or codeine alkaloid or salt employed, and the morphine or codeine content thereof, the quantity of each product obtained therefrom, and of each residue containing the basic drug in recoverable quantity, the morphine or codeine content of each product and of each residue, and the quantity of unrecoverable waste resulting. A sworn abstract from such record covering the exported converted products shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The gross quantity of product from a previous period of manufacture which may be taken as a basis for liquidation may equal the quantity used in the manufacture of the exported products, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record provided for above, the net quantity of such product used to be determined, and the distribution of the drawback accruing thereto between the products of the process of conversion, to be made in accordance with the provisions of T. D. 36733 of October 16, 1916 (according to their relative alkaloid contents).

Toilet preparations (perfumes and toilet water).—Manufactured by Mocq, Burnier & Cie. (Inc.), of New York, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used and contained in the exported perfumes and toilet water, as shown by the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 5, 1918.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering additional brands of perfumes and toilet water or additional styles and sizes of containers, and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on perfumes and toilet water manufactured and packed in accordance therewith.

Rate effective on and after April 23, 1918.

Board of Appraisers Decisions

No. 42289—Protest 814556 of McKesson & Robbins (New York).

GUM MASTIC—Gum mastic classified as a nonenumerated unmanufactured article under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty as a drug gum under paragraph 477.

Opinion by HAY, G. A. On the authority of Abstract 42058 gum mastic was held entitled to free entry under paragraph 477.

No. 42301—Protest of 816832 of Harry Green (San Francisco).

BETEL NUTS—ARECA NUTS—Betel Nuts or areca nuts, classified at 1 cent per pound as nuts not specially provided for under paragraph 226, tariff act of 1913, are claimed entitled to free entry under paragraph 624, which provides for "nuts and nutgalls and wood used expressly for dyeing or tanning."

Opinion by WAITE, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8090 (T. D. 37339), holding the betel nut entitled to free entry under paragraph 557, providing for "palm nuts and palm-nut kernels," the protest was overruled, this claim not having been made.

No. 42314—Protests 815021, etc., of Gullabi & Gulbenkian & Co., et al., protest 849300 of J. L. Hopkins & Co., protests 848818, etc., of Interocean Forwarding Co., protests 817106, etc., of Mercantile Bank of the Americas et al., protests 815072, etc., of Seabury & Johnson, et al., and protests 813418, of Strahl & Pitsch et al. (New York).

GUM TRAGACANTH—GUM KARAYA—GUM OLIBANUM—Gum tragacanth, gum olibanum, and gum karaya, classified at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, are claimed free of duty as drug gums under paragraph 477.

Opinions by HAY, G. A. On the authority of Abstracts 42058, 40968, and 41729 gum tragacanth, gum olibanum, and gum karaya were held free of duty as crude drug gums under paragraph 477.

In the matter of protests 808827, etc., of Providence Dry Salters Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs of the port of Boston, before the Board of General Appraisers the following decision was entered:

WAITE, General Appraiser: The importations here in question are invoiced as "ground beans for sizing" and "gum gatto." They are the same commodity and consist of the locust bean or fruit of the carob tree, decorticated and ground or rolled.

From the testimony and the record we conclude that there is no merit in the claims that this commodity should be classified as a drug, and we therefore overrule the claims under paragraphs 27 and 477.

The provision in paragraph 595 for "St. John's bread or bean" we understand to cover two different commodities: One is the bean of the locust tree and the other is the St. John's bread consisting of the pod with the pulp, which is edible. This view was not taken by the Court of Customs Appeals in United States by Winter & Smillie (4 Ct. Cust. Appls., 392; T. D. 33836). The question, however, is not material to this issue. There is nothing to indicate that the bean alone is called St. John's bread. It appears that sometimes the bean is used for animal food, but the St. John's bread, or the pulp or pod, is eaten by human beings and contains some 60 per cent of sugar. In United States v Winter & Smillie, supra, the merchandise consisted of the pods and pulp chopped into coarse pieces, and it contained also the beans in more or less whole condition. That importation was assessed as prepared edible fruit under paragraph 274, tariff act of 1909, and was held to be free of duty as St. John's bread under the paragraph corresponding to the paragraph here invoked. That case, however, it would seem cannot be a guide to the decision in this case.

The process consists of shelling the bean and then soaking it to loosen the skin, after which it is partially dried and run through rollers. This, we assume, leaves it in practically the same form in which it appears in this case, but mixed with the cuticle or skin of the bean, which is removed by means of a blower, a vacuum machine which draws off the lighter substances in the form of the skin and leaves the more solid portion, which is imported into this country and here used for sizing in textile manufactories. We think this operation by these machines, which undoubtedly are adapted to that work, must be considered a manufacture. It is certain the bean has lost its identity as such, as much as ground wheat or rye or rolled oats would have lost their identity in passing through the machines necessary to bring them to that condition. We are therefore of the opinion that the commodity is dutiable as a manufactured article under paragraph 385. Note Malouf v United States (1 Ct. Cust. Appls., 437; T. D. 31502).

A further claim in the protests for 5 per cent discount under the terms of paragraph J of subsection 7 of section 4, act of 1913, is overruled on authority of United States v Pulaski et al. (243 U. S., 97; T. D. 37104).

The protests are overruled in all respects.

Patents & Trade Marks

PATENTS

Granted June 4, 1918

1,268,135—Karl P. McElroy, Washington, D. C., assignor to Chemical Development Company. Hygroscopic composition.

1,268,213—Thomas William Cameron, Hora Hora Valley, Whangarei, New Zealand. Bottle stopper.

1,268,369—Otto Liebknecht, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor to The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Electrolytic process of making alkali perborates.

1,268,404—William St. John, New York, N. Y. Composition of matter.

1,268,455—Armin Grob and Jakob Wurgler, Basel, Switzerland, assignors to Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Condensation product of gallo-cyanin dyestuffs with amins and process of making same.

1,268,508—Guy Sterling, Salt Lake City, Utah. Process of treating potassium bearing silicates to obtain potassium sulphate.

1,268,529—Thomas C. Young, Glendale, Cal. Electrothermal hydroether cone.

1,268,532, 1,268,533—Thomas B. Allen, Toronto, Canada, assignor to The Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Aluminous abrasive.

1,268,639—Edward M. Slocum, Medan, Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, assignor to General Rubber Company. Process for treating latex and products obtained thereby.

1,268,692—James Dewar, London, and Adolf Liebmann, Weybridge, England, assignors to The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Preparation and production of catalysts.

1,268,774—Ingvar Sorass, Indre Aalvik, Hardanger, Norway. Process of dissociating waste lye from the sulphite-cellulose manufacture.

1,268,803—Oswald Silberrad, Buckhurst Hill, England. Sulphur dye.

TRADE-MARKS

Published June 4, 1918

99,989—John L. McKenna, New York, N. Y. Medicated foot-powder.

104,715—Leonard H. Embry, Nacogdoches, Tex. Tonic for the liver and digestive organs.

108,325—The Haley-Hammond Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J. and New York, N. Y. Greases used for tanning leather.

108,944—George Heinberg, Bay City, Mich. Preparation for the treatment of stomach disorders and constipation.

FOUR COMPANIES ACCUSED OF PRICE-FIXING

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)*

Washington, D. C., July 23.—Four more formal complaints have been filed by the Federal Trade Commission involving the question of price maintenance. These closely follow other formal complaints of a similar nature and these new cases are to be heard in Washington late in August and early in September. In its announcement of this action, the Commission states:

"Acting again to prevent the practice of manufacturers of dictating the prices at which their goods shall be resold by retailers, the Federal Trade Commission today filed formal complaints against four nationally-known firms."

The Commission declared it had reason to believe that resale price maintenance was being practiced by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio; the Auto Strop Safety Razor Company, of New York; the Kryptok Sales Company, of New York, and the D. M. Ferry Seed Company, of Detroit, Mich. All were charged with refusing to sell to retailers who "cut" prices to the public.

Additional allegations were lodged against the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, including charges of misleading advertising regarding "Goodyear Service Stations," exercise of "arbitrary control" over dealers, and other trade methods designed to stifle free competition.

SUBMARINES OFF CAPE COD

War risk rates are again rising on account of the attack made by a German submarine on a tug boat and barges off Cape Cod on Sunday last. The tug was the Perth Amboy, owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. She was towing three barges, one of which was loaded with stone. The barges were sunk and the tug badly damaged by shells. The torpedoes went wild. Three men on the tug were wounded. The attack was seen by summer cottagers at Orleans, Mass. Three seaplanes from Chatham dropped bombs without apparent effect.

The Lick Mills Chemical Company, recently incorporated at San Francisco, Cal., has been granted a permit to issue 3995 shares of its capital stock, at a par value of $100 a share, in exchange for certain formulae and processes for the manufacture of glycerin. It has also been permitted to sell preferred stock to the Western Industries Company.

The plant of the Natural Soda Products Company at Keeler, Cal., on the shore of Owens Lake, was destroyed by fire on July 7th, with a loss estimated at $250,000. The company was working on large Government and foreign orders.

The Maas & Waldstein Company, 437 Riverside Avenue, Newark, N. J., manufacturer of chemicals, has leased property adjoining its works at 429-435 Riverside Avenue, for additions to its plant.

The War Trade Board has announced that patent or other medicines containing any ingredient on the export conservation list other than alcohol are to be added to the list.

Stephen E. Morse, formerly a manufacturing chemist of Boston, died at Berkeley, Cal., on July 11th, following an illness of several weeks. He was eighty years old.

Business Brevities

September flaxseed is selling at $4.40 a bushel in Duluth, Minn., as compared with $2.98 a year ago.

The patent and trade-mark bills introduced in the British Parliament, and which caused strong protest from American manufacturers, have been withdrawn by the Government.

Receivers were appointed last week for the British-American Chemical Company, with plant at Ridgefield Park, N. J. The action was due to suit brought by E. W. Stephenson, a creditor.

The Federal Trade Commission has filed an amended complaint against Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, in its suit charging unfair trade practices. It elaborates the previous complaint concerning price-fixing.

The Union Dye & Chemical Company is the new name of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Co. Everly M. Davis, president of the Everly M. Davis Chemical Co., has been chosen president of the reorganized company.

Representatives of the linseed oil industry presented statistics on the production of flaxseed and oil, the exports and imports, before the War Trade Board last week, and it is believed that the embargo against importations of flaxseed and linseed will be raised or modified.

Mrs. Alice Delaney was overcome while working in the plant of the Hoffman Kraft Chemical Company at 538 Porter Avenue, and died before the arrival of Dr. Levy of the Greenpoint Hospital. Mrs. Delaney was forty-eight years old and lived at 84 Debevoise Avenue. Her husband is an invalid and she went to work to keep up their home.

The Brazilian Consul at New York has received instructions to purchase quinine as needed by the Brazilian Government for distribution by a Sanitary Commission recently established in that country to combat malaria. The quinine will be sold to the public at a minimum price. A credit of $100,000 has been opened in New York to finance the transaction.

The War Trade Board has added to the list of restricted exports, phosphorous sesquisulphide and stearine, nonalcoholic beverages containing sugar, and moving picture and other photographic films and plates, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed. Individual licenses are not to be required to Canada and Newfoundland for exposed and developed films and plates. The prohibition was effective July 16.

The Dyestuffs exhibit of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., is now being shown at the C. T. Sherer department store in Worcester, Mass. The Sherer store makes the fourth stop for the exhibit, which was first shown at the Sixth National Textile Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, and subsequently at the Jordan Marsh store in Boston, and the Arthur D. Little, Inc., laboratories in Cambridge. It will be displayed next at the store of B. Altman & Company, Fifth Avenue, New York, beginning August fifth, after which it will probably go farther afield.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

DRUG STOCKS BECOMING DEPLETED

Trading Restricted By Scarcity and High Prices—English Mustard Seed Advanced—Cinchona Bark Slightly Easier—Berries Tending Upward—Beans Higher

The situation in drugs and fine chemicals remains practically unchanged. Depletion of various commodities and the consequent high prices are restricting trading. Aside from booking Government orders, which continue fairly large, only routine business has been done. Increased freight rates and the continued scarcity of freight room is still hampering both import and export business. An improvement in this respect is in prospect on some routes, while on others the conditions will be worse rather than better.

Prices ruled slightly easier for some botanicals. Arnica flowers and malva, blue and black, are lower. Herbs, leaves and seeds closed firm. Flaxseed is higher, and English mustard has been advanced. Beans ruled steady to firm. Tonka beans led in the advance. Vanilla beans are higher.

Fish berries advanced and other varieties are tending upward. Barks of all descriptions are steady with the exception of cinchona and angostura which closed a shade easier. Miscellaneous drugs and chemicals attracted less attention but prices ruled strong with unimportant price revisions.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Buchu Leaves, Long, Short, 5c
Cantharides, Chinese, 4c
Celery Seed, ½c
Ergot, Spanish, 5c
Fish Berries, 4½c
Flax Seed, 25c
Oil of Peppermint, 10c
Orris Root, Florentine, Powdered 2c
Saffron Flowers, Valencia, 20c
Vanilla Beans, S. American, 10c
Wormseed, Levant, 4c
Mustard Seed, English, 1½c

Declined

Aloes, Curacao, ¾c
Arnica Flowers, 5c
Burdock Root, American, 2c
Calabar Beans, 5c
Clover Top Flowers, 2c
Chamomile Flowers, Hungarian, 3c
Codliver Oil, Newfoundland, $5
Doggrass Root, 3c
Malva Flower, Blue, Black, 25c
Sage Leaves, Greek Stemless, ¼c

Aloes, Curacao, Powdered—Prices are easier in response to a slow demand. Sellers quote 14c@15c a pound, and offerings are slightly larger. Supplies in cases have been lowered ¾c to 9¾c and 10c a pound.

Arnica Flowers—Prices eased off under a light inquiry. Sellers lowered quotations to 94c@99c for whole and $1.14@$1.20 a pound for powdered.

Bay Rum, Porto Rico—Limited stocks and a good inquiry caused a firm market. Holders are asking $3.70@$3.80 a gallon as to brand.

Buchu Leaves—The market being nearly depleted of supplies, and with inquiries fairly steady, holders raised prices 5c to $1.45 for short and $1.50@$1.55 a pound for long leaves.

Burdock Root, American—Holders lowered prices 2c to 18c@19c a pound. The decline was due to lack of demand and increased offerings.

Calabar Beans—Prices closed about 5c lower under scant buying orders and more liberal offerings. Sellers are quoting 39c@42c a pound.

Chamomile Flowers, Hungarian—Increased supplies and a moderate demand brought about an easier condition in the market. Sellers in some quarters shaded quotations, which closed at 97c@$1.05 a pound, showing a decline of 3c a pound.

Cantharides, Chinese—A marked curtailment of supplies led to an advance of 4c to 99c@$1.00 a pound. Sales were limited owing to smaller offerings.

Celery Seed—Holders raised prices ½c to 37½c@38½c a pound, based on the smallness of stocks and good inquiries.

Clover Top Flowers—Prices declined 2c to 25c@28c a pound, in response to arrivals of new crop and larger offerings.

Codeine—Manufacturers are naming former prices of $7.30 an ounce for sulphate in lots of 100 ounces. The demand is steady.

Codliver Oil, Newfoundland—Quotations were lowered $5 to $90@$92 a barrel as to brand, due to keener selling because of a lack of demand.

Doggrass Root—Prices were lowered 3c to 52c@70c a pound. A slight accumulation of supplies and light buying resulted in an easier market.

Ergot, Spanish—Smaller supplies and larger inquiries and a rising primary market caused a further advance. Holders are quoting 5c higher to $1@$1.05 a pound.

Fish Berries—The further curtailment of stocks and an active demand, resulted in higher prices. Holders are asking an advance of 4½c to 29c@30c a pound.

Flax Seed, Ground—Prices closed stronger and higher in sympathy with a rise in the Northwest. Holders advanced quotations 25c to $18.25 per barrel for whole seed.

Glycerin, C. P.—The demand is fairly steady. Makers are adhering to former quotations ranging from 63c@64c a pound in bulk, drums included, and 64c@65c for supplies in cans.

Malva Flowers—Prices were lowered by holders, owing to absence of inquiries. Sellers are asking $3.25@$3.30 for blue, a drop of 25 cents, and 45c@50c a pound for black flowers, a drop of 10 cents.

Menthol Japanese—The demand is steady and prices are firmly maintained. Importers are quoting $3.30 @ $3.35 a pound.

Mercury—Prices closed firm and are tending upward influenced by the smallness of supplies. Leading sellers continue to name $125 per flask of 75 pounds.

Morphine—Makers report adequate stocks to meet requirements of the Government and of consumer. Prices closed firm on the basis of $11.80 an ounce for sulphate.

Motherwort Herb—Inquiries are light and trading lacks animation. Holders are quoting about 15c a pound.

Mustard Seed—In response to a good demand for English sound yellow, holders raised quotations 1½c to 29c@29½c a pound. Supplies are scant.

Opium—Trading is quiet and aside from steady Government buying, nothing of special interest was evident in the market. Holders are quoting $24 for powdered and $25 per pound for granulated.

Orris Root, Florentine, Powdered—Diminishing stocks and a rising market abroad forced up prices 2c to 28c@30c a pound.

Peppermint Oil—Unfavorable crop reports from the West and exceedingly small stocks, resulted in a further rise in quotations of $3.20@$3.25 for supplies in tins and $3.30@3.40 a pound in bottles, as to brand.

Quinine—American makers are repeating former prices on the basis of 90c an ounce for 100 ounce lots. Trading among second hands at $1.00@$1.05 for Java and $1.05@$1.10 an ounce for American has been fair.

Saccharin—Standard guaranteed brands closed firm, but unchanged owing to manipulation. Quotations were more or less nominal at $30@$31 for soluble, and at $24.50@$25 a pound for insoluble U. S. P.

Saffron Flowers, American—Prices are maintained at 44c@44½c a pound, under moderate stocks and a fair inquiry.

Saffron Flowers, Valencia—Quotations were 20c higher to $15.70@$16.00 a pound. Stronger primary markets and the improved statistical position may force prices to higher levels.

Sage Leaves, Greek Stemless—In response to larger offerings and less buying interest, prices eased off slightly. Offerings were lowered ¼c to 29¾c a pound.

Tonka Beans, Angostura—With the demand increasing owing to the short supply of coumarin, prices closed stronger with an upward tendency. Holders are asking 98c but in most quarters up to $1.05 a pound is named.

Vanilla Beans, South American—Prices declined 10c owing to light trading. Sellers are now quoting $2.90 @$3.10 a pound as to quality.

Venice Turpentine—Recent small arrivals and decidedly light supplies contributed to increased firmness. Buyers are experiencing difficulty in purchasing parcels at the inside quotation of $4 a pound.

Wormseed, Levant—Scarcity of supplies led to a stronger market. Sellers are naming 83c@88c, but in some quarters 85c a pound is quoted.

LINSEED OIL FROM ALBERTA

Brandram-Henderson, Ltd., paint manufacturers, of Montreal, have acquired the plant of the Alberta Linseed Oil Mills at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and will operate it in order to secure a steady supply of oil as raw material. The oil will be shipped East in the company's tank cars. The company has ordered additional equipment which will increase the capacity of the oil plant by 20 per cent., giving the company a surplus to be disposed of after providing for their own requirements.

Medicine Hat offers specially favorable facilities for this industry being the center of an important flax-producing district, and having extensive supplies of natural gas for furnishing power, which has attracted many large manufacturing plants to the city.

Brandram-Henderson, Ltd., have appointed W. A. Church, who has been associated with the company for 15 years, manager of the oil mills, and have retained for a time the services of W. W. McNeely, formerly general manager of the plant as assistant. The company which has its own lead-corroding and dry color plants, is now in a position of independence as regards the most essential raw materials.

The annual report of the Farbenfabriken vorm, Friedr, Bayer & Co., in Leverkusen for 1917 shows a total profit of M.31,084,370, against M.26,760,404 in the preceding year.

The directors of the Swan & Finch Co. have declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent payable September 3.

Japan's Chemical Subsidies

Japan is pushing its chemical industries by means of subsidies and has made three offers, recently, as follows: One subsidy to a company specializing in the manufacture of dyestuffs, whose capital amounted to at least 6,000,000 yen; the second to a company manufacturing glycerin and carbolic acid, whose capital amounted to at least 1,200,000 yen; and the third to a company manufacturing drugs, whose capital was to be at least 500,000 yen. When part of the capital was paid up, the first general meeting of the shareholders completed, and the new company duly registered in the courts, the promoters of the company were to be entitled to ask for a subsidy.

The Government guaranteed to each company a dividend of 8 per cent per annum, making up any deficit. Each company must lay aside one-twentieth of its net annual profits as a reserve fund. If its shares were issued at above par, the premium was to be included in the reserve fund.

A special reserve fund was also to be provided in order that the company might become self-supporting as soon as possible, and to this fund will go one-half of the excess net profits after the dividend of 8 per cent per annum has been paid. The balance of the excess may be distributed among the shareholders, the maximum dividend from this source not exceeding 4 per cent per annum; the residue will be included in the special reserve fund. The conduct of the subsidized companies is under the strict surveillance of the Government.

The products provided for under this law are as follows: Acetanilid, benzoic acid, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, antipyrin, bromine, hydrate of chloral, chloroform, cresol, formalin, glycerin, guaiacol, caustic potash, potassium, carbonate, creosote; alkaloids; and chemical derivatives of the foregoing. The by-products obtained from coal by distillation processes, as follows: Light oil and crude and refined benzol, toluol, xylol, carbolic acid, naphthalene and anthracene. Materials from which explosives are to be manufactured, as follows: Carbolic acid and glycerin.

GERMANY'S AMMONIA CLAIMS DISCREDITED

M. Haller recently presented before the French Society of Industrial Chemistry a paper on the synthetic production of ammonia from its two elements—nitrogen and hydrogen. He showed most conclusively that this manufacturing process, of which Germany believed she had the monopoly and for the discovery of which she has been given credit, does not belong to her at all.

M. Haller thoroughly studied this question from the points of view of physical, experimental and industrial chemistry, and he found that the only possible credit due Germany for this large new industry, was for the purely scientific study of the equilibrium of ammonia done by Haber and Nernst. Haber, in his research, had working with him an English student who foresaw the possibility of making this reaction an industrial process. His idea was accepted by the Badische Co., capital raised, and in 1913 the first large industrial plant for making ammonia was started in Germany.

Taking up the question from the industrial standpoint, an examination of patents shows that as early as 1865 there was an English patent describing the possibility of obtaining ammonia by combining nitrogen and hydrogen. Again in 1871 and on up to 1901, there are both English and French patents on file for different and improved methods of making ammonia this way.

Heavy Chemical Markets

LOWER PRICES FOR HEAVY CHEMICALS

Large Consumers Now Supplied, Having Made Liberal Purchases In Anticipation of Restrictions by the Government—Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Weak

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Glacial Acetic Acid, 5c lb.
Acetic Acid, 56 degree, 2c lb.
Acetic Acid, 80 degree, 3c lb.
Muriatic Acid, 18 degree, ¼c lb.
Copper Sulphate, ¼c lb.
Copperas, 20c per 100 lbs.

Declined

Barium Chloride, $5 ton.
Bleaching Powder, ¼c lb.
Muriatic Acid, 22 degree, ½c lb.
Nitric Acid, 40 degree, ¼c lb.
Red Prussiate of Potash, 15c lb.
Yellow Prussiate of Potash, 8c lb.
Cresylic Acid, 95-100 p.c. 5c lb.
Soda Ash in Barrels, 10c per 100 lbs.
Caustic Soda, 15c per 100 lbs.
Powdered Caustic, 10c per 100 lbs.
Yellow Prussiate of Soda, 6c lb.
Sulphurous Acid, 1c lb.
Carbolic Acid, U. S. P., 15c lb.
Soda Ash in Bags, 10c per 100 lbs.

In contrast to the firm condition that was noted last week on the majority of heavy chemicals, closing quotations this week were lower, with the movement of stocks comparatively slow. The chief reasons advanced for the weaker condition now prevailing are that large consumers have been buying heavily in the local market for several weeks of practically all stocks in anticipation of additional price fixing by the War Trade Board. Furthermore at this season of the year users of the various heavy chemicals pay more attention to positions in the early Fall than they do to the spot market. Apparently consumers have sufficient stocks on hand to take care of their immediate requirements, and large factors are not looking for any important price movement.

So far as can be learned the Government has not fixed the price on any of the other heavy acids. Cresylic acid is off at works slightly, but offerings made in the open market in New York are higher than they were last week.

Alums are in steady demand and prices are holding at the higher levels that were named a week ago. Supplies are by no means large and prevailing prices may be expected to hold. Aluminum sulphate, both the high and low test, has been moving steadily. Bleaching powder, which has been unusually firm for two or three weeks, was off at the close, but the condition is comparatively firm for this season of the year.

Caustic soda and soda ash have been so weak during the interval that they are no longer the head-liners in the New York market and they have been almost entirely neglected by buyers with the exception of soda ash in barrels, and despite the decline this item is not as easy to locate in the spot market as ash in bags. Dense ash f. a. s. was quoted in the neighborhood of 4c. late at the close.

Irrespective of the easier tone all along the line, important factors here are seemingly quite satisfied with the prevaifing condition, since they had apparently figured on the usual Summer quietness and prices are comparatively higher than they were at this time a year ago.

Acid, Acetic—Wide price ranges continue to be heard in New York market on all degrees of this acid. Stocks in the spot market have been available on practically all varieties except the 70 per cent. The last quotation heard on the 70 was 45c @ 46c a pound, but it is very doubtful whether there are any large quantities available at this time at the above figures. Dealer trading has been characteristic of this acid during the interval, because offerings are so light that materials are passing through many hands before they reach the regular user. The Government continues to take the bulk of the output of acetic. The Glacial material shows an advance of 5c on the pound, and prices are from 62½c to 63c a pound, with some quoting at even higher levels. From 17c to 17¾c a pound has been the prevailing price for the 28 per cent, with the 56 per cent. held at 28¼c @ 29c a pound. For the most part offerings have been light all along the line in the open market for any of the above grades of acetic, and quantity and buyer would be the determining factor.

Acid, Muriatic—At works the 18-degree muriatic is quoted at 1⅞c a pound and up. The New York price for this degree is from 2⅛c to 2¼c a pound. For the most part the New York market on this material continues nominal. Where figures were obtainable on the 20-degree muriatic the advance noted a week ago to 2½c @ 2¾c a pound continues to hold, and likewise the advance noted a week ago on the 22-degree muriatic is unchanged and firm at 2⅞c @ 3⅛c a pound. Offerings are scattered and when sales pass only small quantities are involved and at this writing there is nothing to indicate that there will be any immediate improvement in the situation; since a large percentage of output is going to the Government for its use in the manufacture of munitions.

Acid, Nitric—Apparently no holder of the 42-degree nitric acid is inclined to do any shading at all below the price on this material that was recently fixed by the War Trade Board at 8½c a pound. Fair quantities have been offered on the open market during the week but dealers cannot ask above the price that was fixed by the Government. There is much speculation on all degrees of nitric among local dealers because the War Department needs so much of this material for the manufacture of munitions. It is only occasionally now that offerings are being made on the 36-degree, which is quoted in carboys at 7¼c@7½c a pound. The 38-degree material is quoted at 7¾c @ 8c a pound, according to quantity, and the 40-degree continues to be held in firm hands at 8c @ 8⅛c a pound.

Acid, Sulphuric—Where sales are passing in the local market on this acid the continue to go through at prices that were named by the War Trade Board, namely; $28 a ton for the 66-degree, f.o.b. works, in tank cars; $18 a ton for the 60-degree sulphuric, same basis, and $32 a ton for oleum, sellers tanks. Supplies of this acid on the spot market are by no means large, and users are still having considerable difficulty in locating sufficient stocks to take care of their immediate needs. As is the case with all heavy acids the requirements of the Government are so great that manufacturers are apparently unable to take care of the needs of those in Washington and the outside call as well. It is said that the majority of acid makers are working overtime, and it cannot be expected under these conditions that there will be any downward movement in prices.

Alums—Supplies of alums in the spot market are only in moderate quantity, and with a strong call for spot stocks, coupled with an active inquiry there is every reason to expect that the higher levels reached a week ago will continue to hold. As a matter of fact there is an inclination on the part of some in the local market to advance prices, but in the main there were sellers at the close at approximately the same general levels of a week ago, viz; 4¾c @ 5¾c a pound for the ammonium lump; 8¼c @ 9⅛c a pound for potassium lump; 19¾c @ 20½c a pound for potassium chromee ,and from 18c to 19¼c a pound for ammonium chrome.

Aluminum Sulphate—The market has been steady for both the high and low tests of sulphate of alumina. The demand has by no means been pressing, but at the same time a sufficient volume of business has passed to hold prices at previous levels. Supplies, while not abundant, are apparently in sufficient quantity to take care of all the business that has come into the New York market. Closing quotations were 3½c @ 4c a pound for the high test, and from 2¼c to 2¾c a pound for the low test, or commercial grade. The market has not weakened materially owing to underlying strength brought about by a strong inquiry concerning positions during the early fall months.

Bleaching Powder—Following in sympathy with the downward movement in the spot price of a number of important heavy chemicals in the general list, bleaching powder, which has been the head-liner for a number of weeks has declined, and offerings were being made in the New York market 1⅛c @ 2¼c a pound for domestic drums, and in some quarters as low as 2c a pound has been heard. For stocks in export drums prices have ranged from 2¾c to 2⅞c a pound. One reason advanced for the weaker condition in the spot market is that the export demand, especially from South America, has fallen off, and additional stocks have been placed on the open market.

Copper Sulphate—Closing quotations were decidedly higher than those named a week ago. Supplies are in only moderate quantity on spot, and because of an increasing inquiry from the majority of large consumers there is additional underlying strength. There have been a number of inferior grades offered in the New York market and prices of these products were at lower levels than those named, but reliable users are keenly interested in off grades at this time. The standard 98-99 per cent. copper sulphate is held in firm hands at 9½c @ 9¾c a pound, which is an advance of nearly ¼c a pound over quotations of a week ago. There are some stocks in second hands which are quoted as low as 8¾c a pound, but these stocks are not large.

Lead Acetate—A fair amount of activity has been reported in the local market on all grades of acetate of lead, and although the supply on hand is by no means abundant it is apparently in sufficient quantity to take care of the present consumer call. Much interest is being manifested on forward positions, but few quotations are heard beyond the end of August. Closing quotations were 15¾c@16½c a pound for the broken brown; 17⅛c@17½c a pound for the white crystals; 16c@16½c a pound for the broken cakes, and from 17¼c@18⅛c a pound for the granulated.

Potash, Caustic—A weakened condition continues on this heavy chemical, and offerings are being freely made at the lower levels that were previously named. Stocks in quantity are to be had at 77¼c@79c a pound for the high test and from 62c@63c a pound for the commercial, or low test. Quite a lively interest is manifested for delivery over the early fall months.

Potassium Prussiate—The demand is not as brisk for the domestic prussiates of potash as it was a week ago, but prices have not declined materially because of the underlying strength brought about by the heavy inquiry concerning forward positions. Lending sellers say that stocks on hand are only light and they expect prices to hold fairly firm during the summer months in view of the large call expected early in September. The yellow is quoted at $1.18@$1.25 a pound, and the red at $1.85@$1.95 a pound.

Soda Ash—This chemical continues to be neglected by the majority of large users and prices have again declined. Spot stocks were available at the close at $2.05@$2.15 per hundred pounds in bags, and $2.90@$3.00 per hundred pounds for stocks in barrels, and perhaps on firm bids even the inside prices named above could be shaded. There is only a light inquiry and nothing to indicate any immediate material advance.

Soda, Caustic—Little buying interest has been noted on caustic soda and offerings were being freely made at $3.80@$4.00 per hundred pounds, according to quantity and buyer. Supplies in the spot market are fully sufficient to take care of more business and there is every reason to believe that a reliable buyer could shade the inside figure named above. Only small interest is being shown in the way of inquiries.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL TO REBUILD

The fire in the plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, near Jacksonville, Fla., on July 16, caused a loss of $1,250,000. The plant is located on the river front five miles above the city. Due to the explosions of nitrate which shot volumes of flame hundreds of feet in the air, the fire was one of the most spectacular ever witnessed there. Besides the loss of buildings, a number of box cars were burned in the yards and thousands of tons of fertilizer were destroyed.

In the big storehouse where the fire originated there were many tons of fertilizer, sulphuric acid, nitrate of soda and other chemicals which added to the fury of the blaze and made it difficult to control. It is hoped by the management to have the plant rebuilt at once and in full running order as soon as the work can possibly be accomplished.

BAYER COMPANY MANAGER HELD

Dr. Christian Stamm, manager of the Bayer Company's plant at Providence, R. I., has been arrested by a special agent of the Department of Justice following information obtained by the Providence bureau of the department.

While the Department of Justice has refused to give any information concerning the nature of the evidence or the charges against Dr. Stamm, it is known that he was an associate of Walter and Wilhelm Forstner, who were arrested in April on the charge of being dangerous alien enemies. The former is now at an internment camp in Georgia, while the latter is on a parole. The Bayer Company's business was taken over some time ago by the United States alien enemy property custodian, it being alleged that the company was a German-owned concern.

NITRATE WRECKS AETNA PLANT

Three men were killed and damage estimated at several hundred thousand dollars was done by an explosion recently at the nitrate plant of the Aetna Explosives Company, near Ishpeming, Mich. The plant, engaged on Government orders, was completely destroyed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

MARKET FOR DYES FLUCTUATES

Some Sharp Advances Due to Unusual Demand When Stocks Were Light—Coal-Tar Crudes Lower—Many Intermediates Show Additional Strength

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Cresylic Acid, 50 p.c. 5c lb.
Aniline Salts, 3c lb.
Benzylchloride, 15c lb.
Dinitrochlorbenzol, 1½c lb.
Dinitrophenol, 3½c lb.
Para-Nitrotoluol, 5c lb.
Para-Phenylenediamine, 20c lb.
Phthalic Anhydride, 5c lb.
Tolidin, 5c lb.
Indigo, Bengal, 25c lb.
Indigo, Kurpahs, 25c lb.
Logwood Chips, ½c lb.
Cutch, Rangoon, in boxes, 2½c lb.
Albumen, Egg, 5c lb.

Coal-Tar Colors

Rhodamine B. Ex. Conct. $2.50 lb.
Alkali Blue, Dom. 50c lb.
Direct Fast Red, 50c lb.

Declined.

Benzol, 1¼c lb.
Cresol, U. S. P., 5c lb.
Naphthalene Ball, ¼c lb.
Naphthalene, Flake, ½c lb.
Benzoic Acid, 20c lb.
Benzoate of Soda, 15c lb.
Para-Amidophenol, Base, 10c lb.
Sulphanilic Acid, Crude, 1½c lb.
Naphthionic Acid, Refined, 5c lb.
Para-Amidophenol, Hydro. 15c lb.
Beta-Naphthylamine, 5c lb.
Indigo, Madras, 5c lb.

A fluctuating market has been recorded here on a number of important items in the general list during the week, with declines and advances in some instances decidedly sharp. Factors always have their reasons for sudden price changes, and where advances have occurred they have been attributed to a stronger demand which caught some of the larger producers without stocks. In the case of dye bases and dye woods, however, the advances were due to restrictions, and as the demand continues strong from the large consumers, there is every reason to look for higher levels. The declines have been brought about by lack of buying interest, coupled with the fact that in a number of cases sellers have been out for an active market in view of the strong inquiry.

Importers have again advanced the price of Chinese egg albumen, and in sympathy the domestic stocks were quoted at higher levels at the close. Cochineal is steady, with the general range of prices about the same as they were a week ago, although in one or two quarters slightly lower levels were named for small lots. Rangoon cutch, in boxes shows another advance, as supplies are now getting very low with slim prospects that stocks will be replenished within the immediate future. Importers of divi divi say they could dispose of large stocks of divi divi at this time, but they are unable to get materials from primary points, and prices continue to advance. The same condition is true of fustic and logwood.

Practically all coal-tar crudes are lower this week, particularly benzol, phenol and naphthalene. The sharpest drop was in phenol.

Of the intermediates benzoate of soda and benzoic acid have been most neglected. Para-amidophenol, both the base and hydrochloride, was off at the close. Aniline salts, benzylchloride, dinitrochlorbenzol, dinitrophenol, para-nitrotoluol and phthalic anhydride showed additional firmness.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods.

Albumen—With an increasing demand from all directions and decreasing spot stocks, prices are higher. The Chinese egg is quoted as nominal, but those who are offering stocks are asking $1.25@$1.20 a pound, with little chance that the inside quotations could be materially shaded. Domestic blood is firm at 65c@70c a pound. The imported blood is scarce and sellers are quoting 95c a pound and up.

Cochineal—The inquiry for all varieties of cochineal is unusually active concerning spot as well as futures, and in a number of important directions holders of spot materials are quoting at higher levels than were named in this market a week ago. Supplies are by no means abundant in the spot market and it cannot be learned that there are any large quantities afloat. Closing figures were firm at 69½c@74½c a pound for the Silver Teneriffe, according to quantity and seller; 73c@78½c a pound for the rosy black, and from 60c to 64c a pound for the gray black.

Cutch—Such a strong demand has been noted during the week that the majority of holders of spot stocks have again advanced their price. This applies particularly to the Rangoon, in boxes, which was held in tight hands at the close at 22¾c@25¾c a pound, which is a material advance. The last price heard for shipment was in the neighborhood of 19c@20c a pound. Liquid cutch, for the most part is in a nominal position with in the neighborhood of 14c a pound prevailing. In some directions holders are asking ½c higher for spot and nearby stocks.

Divi Divi—A decidedly firm and steady condition is reported, and some of the largest factors are quoting nominally. Sales are going through at $77.50 a ton. The maximum quotation has been $78.50 a ton, while occasionally the inside figures for small odd lots has been $76.50 a ton. Dealers say the demand for divi divi is the strongest in years.

Fustic—The volume of business is light because of scant supplies. The demand is unusually strong, and some of the largest importers say they are having trouble in filling orders promptly. Where price changes have occurred the tendency has been upward and in all probability further advances will be noted as spot supplies diminish. Closing quotations were from $41 to $55 a ton, the last named figure being for prime Mexican sticks. Quotations for the chips are 3½c to 5½c a pound, according to quantity and buyer. The 51 degree material is unchanged at 13¾c@14½c a pound, and the solid 28c@29c a pound. The last named variety is very scarce.

Gambier—Stocks of gambier in the spot market are getting low and holders have advanced the price. The cube kind is of particular interest at this time, but importers are unable to take care of orders promptly. It is said that considerable quantities are at primary points, but little steamer space is available. Spot and nearby Java cubes were quoted at 18¾c @19½c a pound, while the Singapore cubes have advanced to 34½c@35½c a pound. Supplies of the common gambier are light and sellers are asking from 24¾c to 25⅞c a pound.

Indigo—A rather quiet week has passed on all grades of indigo, and in some directions slightly lower prices are heard, but the market is by no means weak. Supplies, while not abundant are in sufficient quantity to take care of more business, and perhaps on firm bids prices below could be shaded. The Oudes is held at $2.25@$2.75 a pound on spot; the Bengal at $2.75 @$3.25 a pound; the Guatemala at $2.25@$2.75 a pound;

the Madras at 90c to $1.00 a pound; with the paste firm and at unchanged levels of 24c@26c a pound, according to quantity.

Logwood—Supplies are unusually light and in some quarters prices are entirely nominal. At the close there was a heavy call from all directions and where stocks were to be had sellers were asking from $45 to $49 a ton, according to quantity. Nothing has been heard from Washington in connection with any charge of the present rulings, but importers say the condition is getting acute. The chips have advanced to 3½c@5½c a pound; the solid to 19½c@20½c a pound; the 51 degree Twaddle 11c@11¾c a pound, and the crystals 21c@26c a pound, according to quantity and buyer. All of the above stocks are in light supply.

Coal-Tar Crudes.

Benzol—A decidedly weaker condition is reported on every hand and stocks at the close were quoted in the local spot market at 24½c@26c a gallon. Supplies are abundant and there is nothing to indicate that there ill be any immediate improvement since there is little inquiry. The bulk of trading during the interval has been between dealers.

Naphthalene—Prices for both flake and balls are lower and perhaps on firm bids even inside figures could now be shaded. From 9⅛c to 9¼c a pound were the quotations for prime flake, and the ball material could have been located in large quantities at 10⅛c@10¾c a pound. It appears now that the majority of large users of naphthalene have sufficient stocks on hand to take care of their immediate needs, and it is expected that a quiet condition will prevail during the Summer months. There is a fairly active inquiry concerning futures.

Phenol—After considerable activity for two weeks with firm prices, phenol has declined again and prices named in most quarters ranged from 44½c to 46c a pound. Supplies in the New York market are said now to be in sufficient quantity to handle more business, but it cannot be learned that stocks are abundant and factors do not look for a much weaker market despite the lack of buying interest.

Toluol—Trading in this crude is limited entirely to the quantity of spot stocks available, which are by no means large. Sales are going through at maximum levels of $1.50@$1.55 a gallon, the prices fixed by the War Trade Board. No more stocks are held in second hands and business is between makers and consumers, with the Government not over generous about making releases.

Intermediates.

Acid H—Additional firmness is reported in the spot market and few are taking on large orders for immediate shipment. For August delivery prices are from $2.80 to $3.00 a pound, although occasionally 5c below the inside figure is heard. The demand for this intermediate has been unusually strong for several weeks and the spot market has been cleaned up. A great deal of underlying strength is noted.

Acid, Naphthionic—Spot quotations are from $1.20 to $1.30 a pound for the refined, and $1.05 to $1.15 a pound for the crude. These are slightly lower levels than were named a week ago. The demand is largely routine at present, and judging from the comparatively light inquiry, perhaps the above could be shaded.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Prices are unchanged at 42c@44c a pound for the refined, and 31c to 33c a pound for the crude. A fair volume of business is reported, but additional orders could be conveniently handled. It is said that makers have again curtailed their production and for this reason there has been no large accumulation of stock in the New York market.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Not in a long time has there been the activity at this season of the year that is now reported on every hand for both the oil and the salts. Supplies are getting light since the domestic as well as the foreign demand is seemingly increasing from day to day. It is not thought that much shading below 27½c a pound, drums extra, could now be done on the oil, and in some quarters as high as 28½c a pound is heard. The salts has taken a material advance during the week and at the close prime material was quoted at 40c@42c a pound. Inferior grade of salts could be had at lower prices, however.

Benzoate of Soda—The soda and the acid have been almost entirely neglected during the week and there are a number of sellers at $2.95@$3.00 a pound for the soda, and in some quarters as low as $2.90 was heard. The acid is available at $3.10@$3.25 a pound, according to quantity and buyer. Supplies are sufficiently large to take care of more business and shading could doubtless be done. The inquiry is light.

Benzidine—Offerings continue to be made rather freely at $1.70@$1.80 a pound for the base, and from $1.35 to $1.45 a pound for the sulphate. Trading has been of small volume and the inquiry has been light.

Dimethylaniline—The demand for this intermediate continues unusually strong and supplies on hand are by no means large enough to take care of the orders that are being placed in the New York market. Where prices were obtainable they ranged from 72c to 74c a pound for spot and nearby stocks.

Para-Amidophenol—No material price changes have been reported on para-amidophenol. Supplies are ample to take care of all orders promptly, and closing figures were $3.75 to $4.00 a pound for the base, and from $4.10 to $4.30 a pound for the hydrochloride. In some quarters a drop of 5c on a pound is noted on the last named variety.

DYERS TO WAR ON WASTE

Members of the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners, in annual convention at Atlantic City, N. J., appropriated $60,000 for a drive throughout the country to educate the American people in the conservation of wearing apparel in order that hundreds of workers and many garment factories may be released for the production of materials for Uncle Sam's fighting forces. The waste due to thoughtless discarding of clothing of all kinds in America was declared to be almost beyond comprehension.

The dyers and cleaners' national body will endeavor to have their industry classified as an essential by reason of the assistance it is able to give the Government in the reclamation of clothing that before the war would have been cast aside, but with the modern methods of cleaning and dyeing can now be made to give good service for months after the usual discarding period has been reached.

The Southern Chemical and Dye Company of New Orleans has been organized to make dyestuffs from weeds, according to a process discovered by William Ficker. The company has an authorized capital of $150,000.

The Swiss Colours Company was awarded a verdict of $2,500 against the Jefferson Manufacturing Co. for non-payment for dyestuffs. Defendant claimed that the dyes were not equal to the samples, but Judge Hendrick of the Supreme Court ruled that the delivery had been accepted.

The Foreign Markets

LONDON BUYING MORE FREELY HERE

Shipment in "Tramp" Steamers Causes Complaint Owing to High Insurance—Notice of Rates Requested by British Importers—Price Changes in London.

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, July 23—There is rather more disposition shown by our Board of Trade Department of Import Restrictions to grant permits to place orders for chemicals and drugs in the United States especially for those required for medicinal purposes. These permits carry with them, however, no guarantee as to the provosion of shipping space on your side which is a matter outside the province of this Department. The British buyer usually cables the number of his permit to his American shipper, who in turn applies for permission to export to the United States Purchasing Commission.

Grave complaints are made against some of your shippers engaging space on steamers of ill repute as to seaworthiness, frequently "tramps" brought round from the Lake routes. This probably occurs by the over-anxiety, under present stress, of your shippers to get the goods shipped by any means, but the result is disastrous to our importers who find themselves landed with an exceptionally high rate for freight, and very heavy war risk and marine insurance premiums, these premiums in some cases running up to 20% and 25% on the value of the goods.

A little discrimination in such matters and a timely cable intimating to the buyer the rates intended to be incurred would place him in a position to cover more favorably here and relieve the shipper of the responsibility of exceeding reasonable limits.

Changes in the market include a better feeling for cocaine, chloral hydrate, ginger, sugar of milk, foenugreek seed, all of which are quotably higher. A firmer tendency exists in honey, benzonaphthol, calcium lactate and sulphonal. On the other hand there is a decidedly easier market for gum acacia, which is again arriving in acceptable quantities after some period of scarcity.

Chloroform is up 2d.

As prices advance on crude drugs the trade is giving serious consideration to ways and means for obtaining fresh supplies.

Spices have advanced considerably.

Quotations are materially higher on refined camphor, Japanese, cascara sagrada, star anise oil, buchu leaves, clove oil and pepper.

There is a firmer tendency in pyrogallic acid, caustic soda, bleaching powder, phenazone, ginger and pimento.

Bichromate of soda, potassium prussiate and vanillin are easier.

Lower prices are named for artificial oil of wintergreen, phenacetin and vanilla.

Colombia has granted to an American company an oil concession involving 1,500,000 acres of proved oil lands in the department of Santander. This is the first concession granted to an American concern since Panama was divorced from that country.

SWISS TRADE-MARK AS GUARANTY

An article in a recent issue of the "Journal de Geneve" describes the steps which are being taken in Switzerland to prepare against the danger of attempts being made to pass off German goods as goods of Swiss origin. This effort takes the form of the institution of a national Swiss trade-mark to distinguish manufactures of Swiss origin from those of foreign origin.

After three years of close examination of this question, a scheme, promoted by the Geneva Chamber of Commerce, has been adopted by a general meeting, and a "Syndicat pour L'Exportation Suisse" (S. P. E. S.) has been established. The committee of this syndicate, consisting of 15 members, will have its head offices in Geneva. The meeting which established the S. P. E. S. was presided over by the president of the Geneva Chamber of Commerce, and was attended by commercial men from all parts of Switzerland and representatives of the Chambers of Geneva, Basel, and Zurich.

The object of the S. P. E. S. is to promote the exportation of genuine Swiss products. The association, as such, has no pecuniary aim. As owner of the mark "S. P. E. S.," indicating Swiss origin, it will give its members the right to use this mark for goods the products of the Swiss soil and of Swiss industry, and for goods which have undergone in Switzerland such manipulation as to confer on them a new character. Membership of the S. P. E. S. is confined to native-born Swiss citizens and to those who have been naturalized for at least 10 years.

USE OF FOREIGN PATENTS SOUGHT

Applications for licenses under enemy-controlled patents and trade marks pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act, have been made to the Federal Trade Commission as follows:

Patent No. 782,739, dated February 14, 1905, to Emil Fischer, of Berlin, Germany, assignor to the Firm of E. Merck, of Darmstadt, Germany. "C-C-Dialkyl-barbituric acid and process of making same." License applied for by Victor Halper, 562 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, New York city.

Patent No. 711,377, dated October 14, 1902, to Max Bazlen, of Ludwigshafen, Germany, assignor to the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshaven, Germany, a corporation of Germany. "Solid alkaline hydrosulfites and process of making same." License applied for by Merrimac Chemical Company, 148 State street, Boston, Mass.

Patent No. 795,755, dated July 25, 1905, to Max Bazlen, of Ludwigshaven-on-the-Rhine, Germany, assignor to the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshaven-on-the-Rhine, Germany, a corporation of Baden. "Process of making stable dry hydrosulfites." License applied for by Merrimac Chemical Company, 148 State street, Boston, Mass.

Patent No. 837,017, dated November 27, 1906, to Carl Auer von Welsbach, of Vienna, Austria-Hungary. "Pyrophoric alloy." License applied for by American Pyrophor Company, 317 East Thirty-fourth street, New York city.

Patent No. 976,760, dated November 22, 1910, to Carl Auer von Welsbach, of Vienna, Austria-Hungary, assignor to the Firm of Treibacher Chemische Werke Gesellschaft M. B. H. "Pyrophoric mass." License applied for by American Pyrophor Company, 317 East Thirty-fourth street, New York city.

A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, announces the formation of a selling corporation which will control and sell all the enemy-owned corporations taken over by the government. The new selling organization will consist of a Washington committee, an advisory committee in New York, and a sales manager in New York. Otto T. Bannard, chairman of the board of directors of the New York Trust Co., has been named by Mr. Palmer as chairman of the advisory committee.

HOW TO FINANCE FOREIGN SHIPMENTS

Five Standard Methods of Collecting in Export Trade Explained—Growth of the Acceptance in the United States—The New York Method

Financing export trade is discussed by W. H. Lough, of the United States Department of Commerce, in an article published recently in the "Nation's Business." Mr. Lough says in part:

There are five standard methods of financing foreign shipments. The first of those methods is the ordinary open account method, simply sending forward the shipment and sending the bill along with it and trusting that you will get paid in the course of time. As I remarked a little while ago, that isn't the customary and standard method. There are certain exceptions. It is customary in dealings with Colombian and Venezuelan merchants to establish open accounts. I have been given to understand that merchants in these countries resent having drafts drawn upon them.

The second method is to send forward a shipment with draft or bill of exchange, to put that draft or bill of exchange into your local bank, have the bank send it forward and collect the money, and when it gets the money bring it back and turn it over to you. If anybody wants to do that, of course he is at liberty to do so. I don't see why anybody should want to, because it means a long wait before he gets his money. Unless he is loaded down with cash resources that he doesn't know how to use otherwise, the chances are that he would be better off to keep his money moving more rapidly. That is a method of financing foreign shipments which in my judgment is usually used on account of ignorance and not because it has any particular advantages.

The New York Method

The third method, which is customary with many concerns in New York, Boston and New Orleans, and other ports where a great deal of exporting is going on, is to keep a constant stream of drafts for collection going through their own bank, with the understanding that the bank will give them an open credit up to an agreed percentage of the total amount of the drafts outstanding. That is all right for a concern that is doing a large amount of export business. The bank has these drafts as collateral for any advance it may make, a collateral that is of the very highest quality with a triple credit back of it.

There is the credit of the concern upon which the draft is drawn in the foreign country; and presumably that firm has been investigated and is known to be sound. There is, second, the credit of the concern that draws the draft and endorses it; and that firm, of course, is well known to the bank with which it is doing business. Third, there is the shipment itself, the merchandise on the way, the title to which does not pass until the shipment has arrived at its foreign port. The draft is also at the foreign port in the hands of the banker at that port. Before the consignee gets the shipment, he has to accept the draft, and it becomes practically his own promissory note. So that you have a triple credit which amply protects the banks and provides a satisfactory means of financing foreign shipments for those concerns that are handling shipments in a steady stream.

Discounting a Draft

The fourth method consists of simply drawing a draft on the consignee and selling or discounting that particular draft. If the maker of the draft is well-known and has a very high credit, in most industrial communities he probably will not have a great deal of trouble in discounting the draft, especially if the banker is acquainted with the firm upon which the draft is drawn. That is a standard and customary method of financing foreign shipments.

The fifth method, one that is growing in favor and is probably the cheapest for the shipper and the most satisfactory to the banker, consists of having the bank give its own acceptance in exchange for the draft that accompanies the shipment. In other words, the bank exchanges its credit for the credit of the concern that draws the draft. The bank's acceptance can be taken into the open market—at least in the larger cities, certainly in New York, where the acceptance market is developing—and can be sold there. It is a very satisfactory business for the bank because it charges ¼ or ½ per cent for stamping its acceptance on the draft; it has no investment of cash to make and is charging for the use of its credit, which is good business from the bank's standpoint and very satisfactory also to the shipper.

London Uses Acceptances

The full success of that fifth method depends upon the development of an acceptance market, which we have never had in this country. In London the acceptance market is a great element in the financial operations of the city. But in this country the open general acceptance market is just in process of development. Many of the banks are following the practice of discounting their own acceptances. This makes rather a peculiar situation, because they accept a draft drawn on themselves and then turn around and buy that draft and count it as part of their own secondary resources. There is some dispute as to whether this is first-class financing. In any case it is being done to a considerable extent. It is fair to remark that it is done in foreign countries as well as in the United States.

There we have the fifth method—a method which I believe will grow very rapidly. I don't express that as my own judgment, but as the judgment of financial experts and bankers of the highest standing. It provides an adequate system for financing foreign shipments even for the occasional exporter and it is certainly an excellent system also for the man who is doing a great amount of export business. It is a scientific, practical and attractive method of financing. As a matter of fact, it puts you on a much better basis than you are when you make a domestic sale. You can turn over your capital and make it move rapidly.

The California Peach Growers' Inc., Fresno, Cal., has received an urgent request from the Government to make early arrangements for the delivery of all the peach pits of its members at its various plants, growers to receive $7.50 a ton for these. It is especially requested that none of these be used for fuel during the duration of the war. Valuable oils and acids may be extracted from the kernels but the Government is interested in the manufacture of a superior charcoal wanted for use in gas mask construction, this charcoal being about six times as effective in absorbing poisonous gases as the ordinary wood product. As a large part of the California peach crop will be either dried or canned this season the output of pits should be heavier than ever before.

A new oil works to cost $200,000 will be constructed by the Gulf Refining Company, of Philadelphia, at Pittsburgh. The plant will consist of ten brick and steel units to be completely equipped with all facilities for operation. The Hughes-Foulkrod Company, Commonwealth Building, Philadelphia, is the contractor.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	.75	— .80
Acetone	**lb.**	**.25½**	**— .25¾**
Acetphenetidin	lb.	3.65	— 3.90
*Aconitine, ⅛-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.85	— .86
No. 2	lb.	.80	— .81
No. 3	lb.	.72	— .73
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	—	— 4.95
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.91½	— .92
97 p.c	gal.	.94½	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.68	— .69
188 proof	gal.	.69	— .70
Aldehyde	**lb.**	**1.25**	**— 1.45**
Almonds, bitter	**lb.**	**.41**	**— .45**
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.35	— .37
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.95	— .98
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	**lb.**	—	— —
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, crystal.	**lb.**	**.80**	**— .85**
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	**lb.**	**—**	**— 1.20**
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.73	— .76
Carb.Dom.,U.S.kegs,powd.	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .12½**
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	**lb.**	**—**	**— 4.20**
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	gal.	5.25	— 5.40
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .20**
Needle powder	lb.	.12½	— .13
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .72**
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.39	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
†White	lb.	.10	— .11
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P.,1-oz. v.	**oz.**	**—**	**—47.50**
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.37	— .50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.70	— 3.80
St. Thomas	gal.	3.80	— 4.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¾	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08¾	— .09

*Nominal.
†Fixed Government price

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Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.	**lb.**	**4.20**	**— 4.25**
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	**lb.**	**12.50**	**—13.50**
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	**lb.**	**14.00**	**—15.00**
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	**lb.**	**.34**	**— .35**
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	lb	—	— 1.17½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— 1.18½
16's in 1-lb carton		—	— 1.21
24's in 1-lb cartons	lb.	—	— 1.20
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.20
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— 1.18
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs.	lb	1.10	— 1.12
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs.	lb.	—	— 1.11½
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	3.70	— 3.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.99	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Russian	lb.	4.30	— 4.35
Powdered	lb.	4.45	— 4.70
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs bulk	lb.	.09	— .09½
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U S. P. crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots	lb.	1.58	— 1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered.	lb.	.05½	— .07½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .23
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals.	oz.	—	— 1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison).	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	11.00	—11.25
cryst., bulk	oz.	11.25	—11.50

*Nominal.

Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.25	— .27
Cases, fingers	lb.	.35	— .36
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.20
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	6.80	— 6.85
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	7.30	— 7.35
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	.45	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.33	— .36
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Spanish Apples		.29	— .34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	32.00	— 34.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .67
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .66½
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .19
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.44	— .46
Jewelers large	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Small	lb.	—	— 1.20
French	lb.	.37	— .39
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .61
Reeds	lb.	4.70	— 4.80
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	**ea.**	**—**	**— 1.85**
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.90	— .92
Spanish	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .27
Washed	lb.	—	— .35
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.27	— .28
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
†Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .16¾
Gelatin, silver	**lb.**	**1.30**	**— 1.39**
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
Drums and bbls., added.	lb.	.63	— .64
C.P. in cans	lb.	.64	— .65
Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.62	— .63
Saponification, loose	lb.	46	— .46½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.41	— .41½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	19.90	—21.75
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	8.40	— 9.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	**lb.**	**1.05**	**— 1.15**
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime,	**lb.**	**.45**	**— .50**
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	**gross**	**—**	**— 7.50**
12-oz. bottles	**gross**	**—**	**—16.50**
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Ichthyol	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
Iodine, Resublimed	**lb.**	**4.25**	**— 4.30**
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	**lb.**	**—**	**— 5.00**
Crystals	**lb.**	**—**	**— 5.55**
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Phosphate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .99
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .99
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
Russian	lb.	6.85	— 7.00
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.28	— .33
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.38	— .45
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.48	— .55
Lead Iodide, U.S.P	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.29	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .50
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.20	— .21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	**lb.**	**—**	**— 1.10**
Peroxide, cans	**lb.**	**—**	**— 2.15**
Salicylate	**lb.**	**1.30**	**— 1.37**
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.37	— 3.45
U. S. P. 100-lbs.		3.62	— 3.85
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67

*Nominal.
†Govt. fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Manna, large flake	lb.	.89	— .94
Small flake	lb.	.70	— .75
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.30	— 3.35
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.			—125.00
Bisulphate	lb.		— 1.53
Blue Mass	lb.		— .95
Powdered	lb.		— .97
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.		— .93
50 p.c.	lb.		— 1.30
Calomel, American	lb.		— 2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.		— 1.84
Powdered, Granular	lb.		— 1.79
Iodide, Green	lb.		— 4.25
Red	lb.		— 4.35
Yellow	lb.		— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.		— 2.19
Powdered	lb.		— 2.26
White Precipitate	lb.		— 2.29
Powdered	lb.		— 2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.		— —11.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.		— — 11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.		— —15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.		— — .32
Irish	lb.		— — .18
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.25
Tonquin	oz.	24.00	—25.00
Grain Cab	oz.	18.50	—18.95
Tonquin	oz.	37.00	—39.00
Druggists	oz.	—	— —
*Synthetic	lb.	29.90	—30.00
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb.	—	— —
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.14½	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—22.50
Granular	lb.	—	— 24.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—24.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	—	— 5.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.43	— .44
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.06	— .07
Cream White	lb.	.09	— .10
Lily White	lb.	.10	— .11
Snow White	lb.	.13	— .14
Phenolphthalein	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
*Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—20.00
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Bicarb.	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.		— 1.85
Citrate, bulk	lb.		— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.		— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.		— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.		— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.		— — .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.		— — .90
50-oz. tins	oz.		— — .91
25-oz. tins	oz.		— — .92
5-oz. tins	oz.		— — .94
1-oz. tins	oz.		— — .98
Second Hands Java	oz.	1.00	— 1.05
Second hands, American	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.05
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— 70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .45
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .44½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	30.00	—31.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	24.50	—25.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood Ground	lb.	—	— .60
	lb.	—	— .65

*Nominal.

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Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—47.00
Powdered	lb.	—	—47.50
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .34½
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .62¼
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Marseilles, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .66
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .30
Granular c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .32
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.51	— .52
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots		1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75

*Nominal.

Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.35
Flour com'l bags	100 lbs.	—	— 2.25
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.05	— 4.25
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Kegs	per keg	4.95	— 5.00
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U. S. P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	— .59
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	— 13.75
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	4.00	— 4.40
Artificial	lb.	.06	— .07
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.80	— .84
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.23
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .23
Chloride	lb.	.14½	— .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.34	— .36

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.17	— .17¾
*Glacial	lb.	.62½	— .63
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U. S. P. ex toluol	lb.	3.10	— 3.30
Boric, cryst., bbls	lb.	.13¾	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.30	— 4.45
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.45¾	— .46¾
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.52⅞	— .53
5-lb. bottles	lb.	—	— .56
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .54½
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.82	— .82½
Powdered	lb.	.82½	— .83
Second hands	lb.	.92	— .92½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.15
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
U. S. P., IX	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	—	— —
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.21	— .24
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.70	— 2.85
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
66 deg. tech f.o.b. wks.	ton	28.00	Gov. pr.
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .03½
Tannic	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.48	— 1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	— .87
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .86
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—12.80
Artificial, chlorine traces.	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Amber, crude	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Rectified	lb.	2.75	— 2.80

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Anise	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Bay	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	5.75	— 5.90
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Cade	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs	lb.	.80	— .85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .18
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	— .23
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	8.50	— 8.60
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Lead, Free	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Redistilled, U. S. P.	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cedar Wood	lb.	.21	— .22
*Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—22.25
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.54	— .55
Java	lb.	70	— .75
Cloves, can	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Coriander	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Cubebs	lb.	7.50	— 7.60
Cumin	lb.	11.50	—11.60
Erigeron	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	10.00	.10.25
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Turkish	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—
Hemlock	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Juniper Berries, rect	lb.	12.50	—12.75
Twice rect	lb.	14.00	—14.25
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.65	— 5.75
Garden	lb.	.65	— .85
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.45
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Distilled	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—
Artificial	lb.	24.00	—24.25
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	80.00	—90.00
Petale	lb.	90.00	—95.00
Artificial	lb.	24.00	—24.25
Nutmeg	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Italian	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.05
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.40	— .50
Patchouli	lb.	30.00	—30.25
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Bottles	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Pumilio	lb.	—	— 5.00
Rose, French	oz.	—	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Safrol	lb.	.45	— .47
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	—13.75
*Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Artificial	lb.	.40	— .45
Savin	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Spruce	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Thyme, red, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
***Wine, Ethereal, light**	lb.	—	— —
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	10.50	—10.60
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	18.00	—18.50
Manila	lb.	40.00	—41.00
Artificial	lb.	12.00	—13.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
***Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)**	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	6.50	
Malefern	lb.	12.00	—12.20
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Imported	lb	—	—20.00

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers
New York
ESSENTIAL - OILS

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.60	— .64
South American	lb.	.81	— .82
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.95	— 6.00
Oregon	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
Peru	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Tolu	lb.	1.00	— 1.05

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.42	— .58
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .20
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.30	— .35
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .25
Calisaya	lb.	.80	— .90
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.15	— .17
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .24
Siftings	lb.	.11¾	— .13½
Chestnut	lb.	.08	— .09
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.92	— 1.02
Broken	lb.	.80	— .85
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.70	— .75
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	—	— —
Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Cotton Root	lb.	.10	— .12
Cramp (true)	lb.	.53	— .63
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .13
Dogwood. Jamaica	lb.	.07½	— .10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.09½	— .10
Select bdls.	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .07½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .12
Mezereon	lb.	.24	— .25
Oak, red	lb.	.06½	— .07
White	lb.	.04½	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05½	— .06
Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13½
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	— .12½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .16
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.40	— .42
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
Select	lb.	.17½	— .19
Simaruba	lb.	.50	— .60
*Soap, whole	lb.	.10	— .11
Cut	lb.	.17	— .18
Crushed	lb.	.12	— .13
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.43	— .45
of Tree	lb.	.18	— .20
Willow, Black	lb.	06	— 07
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.05	— .06
Wild Cherry	lb.	.08	— .14
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .42
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26

*Nominal.

St. John's Bread	lb.	.30	— .32
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	— 3.00
South American	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Green Label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*XX	lb.	1.20	— 1.22
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Fish	lb.	.29	— .30
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	1.09	— 1.20
Juniper	lb.	.09	— .10
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Poke	lb.	.11	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .14
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.18	— .20
Sloe	lb.	.50	— .55
Sumac	lb.	.06	— .07

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.94	— .99
Powdered	lb.	1.14	— 1.20
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
Calendula	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian type	lb.	.48	— 55
Roman	lb.	.97	— 1.05
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.25	— .28
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.30	— .32
Insect, open	lb.	.30	— .35
Closed	lb.	.39	— .40
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.32	— .34
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.35	— 50
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.28	— .30
Select	lb.	.32	— .35
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.34	— .36
Without leaves	lb.	.48	— .50
Malva, blue	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Black	lb.	.45	— .50
Mullein	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Orange	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Poppy, red	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Rosemary	lb.	.65	— .75
Saffron, American	lb.	.44	— .44½
Valencia	lb.	15.70	—16.00
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.17	— .18
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.69	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .52
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	—	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .42
Catechu	lb.	.19	— .22
***Chicle, Mexican**	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.29	— .30
Euphorbium	lb.	—	— .30
Powdered	lb.	—	— .35
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Guaiac	lb.	.94	— 1.00
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.53	— .55
Kino	lb.	.85	— .60
Mastic	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.55	— .60
Sorts	lb.	.45	— .50
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .45
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.13	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .22
Sandarac	lb.	.75	— .80
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	13.00	— 13.50
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .75
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
*Thirds	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.45	— .50
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.18	— .20
Buchu, short	lb.	—	— 1.45
Long	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
American	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Catnip	lb.	.08	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.04½	— .05
Chiretta	lb.	.45	— .48
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	—	— —
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .20
*Conium	lb.	—	— —
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.24	— .25
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.40	— .45
Imported	lb.	.55	— .70
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07½	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	— .19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.40	— 1.90
Domestic	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Henna	lb.	.28	— .30
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.29	— .30
Laurel	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Life Everlasting	lb.	.09	— .10
Liverwort	lb.	.35	— .37
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .10
Matico	lb.	.30	— .32
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Motherwort herb	lb.	—	— .15
Patchouli	lb.	.73	— .80
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	— .18
Peppermint, American	lb.	.27	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.47	— .50
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
*Pulsatilla	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .08
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.13	— .14
Rue	lb.	—	— .55
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.29¾	— .30¼
Spanish	lb.	.19½	— .19¾
Savory	lb.	.19	— .19½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Half Leaf	lb.	.80	— .90
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .19
Pods	lb.	.17	— .19
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .21
Squaw Vine	lb.	.28	— .31
Stramonium	lb.	.20	— .22
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
French	lb.	.12¼	— .12½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.21	— .24
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .07
Wormwood imported	lb.	.24	— .27
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, Spanish	lb.	.38	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Althea, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Whole	lb.	.33	— .37
Angelica America	lb.	.48	— .55
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.80	— .95
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.19	— .20
Bermuda	lb.	.55	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	.35	— .40
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.06	— .07
Beersfoot	lb.	.08	— .09
Belladonna	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	3.55	— 3.80
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.17	— .19
Beth	lb.	.16	— .20
Blood	lb.	.22	— .24
Blueflag	lb.	.31	— .33
Bryonia	lb.	.29	— .30
*Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .20
American	lb.	.18	— .19

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.
116 Beekman St. New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Ibero-American Export Co.,
INCORPORATED
10 Bridge Street, New York

OFFER

Rosemary Leaves'— Dinitrochlorbenzol
African Caraway Seed'

Calamus, bleached	lb.	—	— 1.50
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.11	— .12
Blue	lb.	.10	— .10½
Colchicum	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Colombo, whole	lb.	.25	— .28
Comfrey	lb.	.20	— .24
Culver's	lb.	.14	— .15
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.35	— .40
American	lb.	.29	— .31
Doggrass Dom.-Rock Co.	lb.	.52	— .70
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.30	— .32
Echinacea	lb.	.30	— .32
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.27	— .30
Gelsemium	lb.	.08	— .10
Gentian	lb.	.16	— .16½
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.15¾	— .21
Bleached	lb.	.25	— .26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	14.00	—14.50
Northwestern	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Southern	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.40	— 5.60
Powdered	lb.	5.80	— 6.10
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Rio	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Kava Kava	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.80	— .90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.32	— .35
Selected	lb.	.34	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Lovage, American	lb.	.70	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.25	— .27
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .10
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.26	— .27
Verona	lb.	.22	— .24
Finger	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Pareira Brava	lb.	.35	— .40
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.42	— .43
Pleurisy	lb.	.17	— .19
Poke	lb.	.07	— .08
Rhatany	lb.	.13	— .15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.80	— .85
Chips	lb.	.60	— .65
Cuts	lb.	.75	— 2.50
High Dried	lb.	.62	— .70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.74	— .78
American	lb.	.40	— .45
Mexican	lb.	.65	— .75
Senega, Northern	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Southern	lb.	.90	— .95
Serpentaria	lb.	.45	— .50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.17	— .20

*Nominal.

*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada natural	lb.	.34	— .38
Stripped	lb.	.45	— .50
Spikenard	lb.	.28	— .30
Squill, white	lb.	.13	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.11½	— .12
Stone	lb.	.09	— .10
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
China	lb.	.10	— .10½
Madras	lb.	.12	— .12½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.40	— .45
True (Aletris)	lb.	.39	— .45
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	— .14
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	— .11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	26½	— .26⅝
Star	lb.	.26½	— .27
Caraway, African	lb.	.52½	— .53
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Cardamoms, fair bleached	lb.	.80	— .85
Celery	lb.	.37½	— .38½
Colchicum	lb.	3.70	— 3.80
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.13¼	— .14½
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.13½	— 13¾
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Morocco	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.16	— .16½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	—18.75
Ground	lb.	.10	— .11
Foenugreek	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Larkspur	lb.	.32	— .33
Lobelia	lb.	.29	— .30
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15¼	— .15½
California, brown	lb.	.19½	— .20
Chinese	lb.	.11½	— .12
English, yellow	lb.	.29	— .29½
Parsley	lb.	.18½	— .19½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian, blue	lb.	.80	— .82
Indian	lb.	.40	— .41
Quince	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	— .10
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Sabadilla	lb.	.13	— .14
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Kombe	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07	— .07½
South American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09¼	— .09¾
French	lb.	.12¼	— .12½
Worm, American	lb.	.08	— .09
Levant	lb.	.83	— .88

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.32	— .33
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.17	— .17½
Saigon genuine	lb.	.56	— .57
Capsicum, African	lb.	.22	— .22½
Japan	lb.	.14½	— .15
Cassia Buds	lb.	.28	— .30
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Mombasa	lb.	.28½	— .29
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.29	— .31
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.61	— .62
Zanzibar	lb.	.47	— .47½
Ginger African	lb.	.13	— .13½
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	— .19½
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.17¼	— .18
Japan	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.56	— .57
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46	— .47
Nutmegs 110s	lb.	.36	— .37
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.27	— .27½
White	lb.	.33¼	— .33½
Pimento	lb.	.07¼	— .07½

WAXES

Bees, Yellow, crude	lb.	.44	— .46
Yellow, refined	lb.	.48	— .50
White	lb.	.66	— .75
*Candelilla	lb.	.52	— .62

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.93	— .95
No. 1	lb.	.92	— .93
No. 2	lb.	.87	— .89
No. 3	lb.	.80	— .82
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Japan	lb.	—	— —
*Montan, crude	lb.	.22	— .23
Substitute	lb.	.28	— .38
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .75
*Green	lb.	.85	— .95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.88	— .90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	— .80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12½	— .13
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22	— .22½
Double pressed	lb.	.24	— .24½
Triple pressed	lb.	.27½	— .28½

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.17	— .17¾
56 p.c.	lb.	.28¾	— .29
70 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .46
*80 p.c.	lb.	.42½	— .43¼
Glacial	lb.	.62½	— .63
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .05¾
Ground	lb.	.05⅛	— .05¼
Powdered	lb.	.05⅛	— .05¾
Chrome	lb.	.22½	— .23¼
Potash lump	lb.	.08½	— .09¼
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Low grade	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	— .18½
Heavy	lb.	.11	— .12½
Arsenic, white	lb.	.09¼	— .17
Red	lb.	.65	— .70
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.38	— .43
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.22	— .24
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.17½	— .20¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.16¼	— .17⅛
16 deg.. carboys	lb.	.14	— .17
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Granulated, white	lb.	.22¾	— .23
Lump	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Barium, chloride	ton	85.00	—95.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11¾	— .12¾
Barytes, floated, white	ton	31.00	—38.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02¼	— .03
*Calcium Acetate,	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.05
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	24.00	—26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .20
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09¼	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered	lb.	.10¼	— .11½
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.20
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar.	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16	— .16½
Granulated	lb.	.17¼	— .17¾
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17½
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09¼	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¾

*Nominal.

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Lead, White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15	— .19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	lb.	42.00	—44.00
f. o. b. N. Y	lb.	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅛	— .02¼
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅞	— .03⅛
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single	lb.	.14	— .15
double	lb.	.12	— .13
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .07½
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	— .08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	— .08⅛
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼

*Nominal.

Phosphorus, red	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Yellow	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.77¼	— .79
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44½	— .45¼
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.68	— .75
Chlorate, cryst	lb.	.39	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .38
Muriate, basis 80p.c. per ton		350.00	—370.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Yellow	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27½	— .27½
Refined	lb.	.31¼	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. inbags 100 lbs.		2.05	— 2.15
In bbls.	100 lbs.	2.90	— 3.00
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid.	100 lbs.	3.80	— 4.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.10
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.26½	— .27¼
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100 lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .20½
Cyanide	lb.	.38¼	— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.60
*Nitrate, tech.	lb.	—	— 4.10
Refined	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.30	— .32
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.56	— .58
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.25
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	1.50	— 2.50
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.06¼	— .07½
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
*f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	—	— —
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	18.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	28.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton.	32.00	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100	lbs.	5.00	— 5.50
Tin, bichloride	lb.	Nominal	
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.22	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Oxide	lb.	.14¾	— .17
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .05⅛

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.24½	— .26
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.28½	— .30½
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	.20	— .24
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.39	— .54
Dip oil, 20 p.c.	gal.	.29	— .30
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.10½	— .10¾
Flake	lb.	.09¼	— .09¼
Phenol	lb.	.44½	— .46
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	—20.00
Solvent naphtha, water white	gal.	.17	— .22
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .16
*Toluol, pure	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.45	— .55

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.10	— 3.30
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.31	— .33
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.10	— 4.30
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— —
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.27½	— .28½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.40	— .42
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.75	— 5.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	2.95	— 3.10
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dianisidine	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— 16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.13	— .14

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Diethylaniline	lb.	4.40	— 4.60
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.71	— .74
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.34¼	— .36
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.39½	— .41
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.55	— .58
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .62
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol,	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Sublimed	lb.	.75	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.60⅛	— .61
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitranilin	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.40
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.85	— 4.10
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	— 2.75
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.05	— 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	2.75	— 4.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.30	— .50
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	— .75
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	7.25	— 8.75
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	— 8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	9.00	—11.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	7.00	—12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.75	— 8.25
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Benzo Purperine 10 B	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Benzo Purperine 4 B	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.80	— .90
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Chrysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Congo Red	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	—13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	—20.00
Erythrosine	lb.	11.00	—13.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.40	— 3.10
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	8.50	—10.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50

* Nominal.

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Aniline Dyestuffs
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Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.75
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.73	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	20.00	— 23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Prinuline, Dom.	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.	lb.	75.00	—85.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.10	— 2.75
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .65
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.15
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.10	— 3.65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.12	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	9.50	—11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.50	— 9.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.30½	— .32¼
Seed	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.60	— .75
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
China	lb.	.09	— .10½
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11¾	— .12¼
*Aleppey	lb.	—	— —
Pubna	lb.	.10¾	— .11⅛

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	41.00	—55.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05¼
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	45.00	—49.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26

*Nominal.

Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.22¾	— .25¾
Liquid	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Tablet	lb.	.13¼	— .14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.20	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	.38	— .40
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.28	— .29
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.13¼	— .14⅜
Gall	lb.	—	— .15
Hematine Extract	lb.	.14	— .18
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	lb.	.21	— .26
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Contract	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., lia.	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Blood ,imported	lb.	.90	— .95
Domestic	lb.	65	— .70
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15	— .16¼

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	77.00	—78.50
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45 00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	12.50	—14.00
Ground	ton	26.00	— 27.50
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	97.00	—100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	59.50	— 64.50
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¼	— .03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.16½	— .17
Common	lb.	.24¾	— .25⅞
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.34½	— .35¾
Cubes, Java	lb.	.18¾	— .19½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼	— 02¼
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	Nominal	
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.11	— .12
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	.06¼	— .07
25 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .07½
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.13¾	— .16
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.29	— 1.34
*Domestic, prime	gal.	1.22	— 1.24
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	90.00	—92.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	—145.00
Degras, American	lb.	.24	— .25
English	lb.	.24	— .25
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	.26	— .29
Horse	lb.	.17	— .18
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.19	— 2.24
Off prime	gal.	1.64	— 1.69
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.44	— 1.49
No. 1	gal.	1.39	— 1.41
No. 2	gal.	1.37	— 1.49

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.22 — 1.24
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.24 — 1.26
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.29 — 1.31
*Northern, crude	gal.	— — —
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	.99 — 1.00
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.44 — 3.46
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.99 — 3.01
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.94 — 2.96
Dark	gal.	1.49 — 1.51
Prime	gal.	1.94 — 1.96
Oleo Oil	lb.	22 — .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	— — —
*Jaw	gal.	— —20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16 — .16½
Saponified	lb.	.16¼— .17¼
*Sod Oil	lb.	— — —
*Sperm bleached winter		
38 deg., cold test	gal.	— — 2.22
45 deg., cold test	gal.	— — 2.17
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	— — 2.19
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.21 — .22
Double pressed	lb.	.22 — .23
*Triple pressed	lb.	.24 — .26
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.57 — 1.59
*Prime	gal.	1.52 — 1.53
*Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.14 — 1.19
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.24 — 1.29

VEGETABLE OILS

Almond, sweet	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	32 — .40
Cases	lb.	.34 — .42
*No. 3	lb.	.30 — .33
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17 — .18
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16½— .16¾
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18¾— .19
Tanks	lb.	.17½— .18
*Corn, refined, bbls.		21.47 —21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.17¾— .18
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	— — .17½
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21 — .21½
*White	lb.	— — —
*Winter yellow	lb.	— — —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	— — 1.81
5 barrel lots	gal.	— — 1.81
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	— — 1.80
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	— — 1.81
*Olive, denatured	gal.	— — 4.00
*Foots	lb.	— — .42
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	— — —
Benin	lb.	— — —
Niger	lb.	— — —
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18 — .18¼
*Imported	lb.	— — —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.40 — .42½
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.20 — .21
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36½— 1.38
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	— — —
Yellow, steam	gal.	— — —
*Poppy Seed	gal.	— — —
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbls.	gal.	1.70 — 1.80
*Blown	gal.	1.75 — 1.80
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	— — —
Second	gal.	.42 — .45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	— — —
*Imported	gal.	— — —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18 — .18½
*Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	— — —
Commercial	lb.	— — —

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity		
25-30 cold test	gal.	.22 — .24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.22 — .24
Summer	gal	.22 — .24
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	— — .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	— — .48
Extra cold test	gal.	.50 — .55
Dark steam, refined	gal.	— — .35

*Nominal.

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6
STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	— — .50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	— — .35
White 30@31 gravity	gal	.85 — .90
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40 — .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36 — .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36 — .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40 — .47
No. 200	gal.	.36 — .37
No. 100	gal.	.35 — .36
No. 110	gal.	.33 — .34

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.70 — .73
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls	lb.	.64 — .65
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls	lb.	.60 — .66
*Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	5.30 — 5.40
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure	50-gal. bbls.	13.00 —14.00
*Rosin, com., to g'd	280bbl.	11.90 —12.00

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.81 — .82
Diamond "T"	lb.	— — —
V. S. O.	lb.	.81 — .82
Fine Orange	lb.	.70 — .71
Second Orange	lb.	.67 — .68
T. N.	lb.	.65 — .66
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.65 — .66
Button	lb.	.77 — .78
Regular, bleached	lb.	.65 — .66
Bone, dry	lb.	.75 — .76

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		— —53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		— — —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		— —47.50
Columbia		— —48.50
New Orleans	ton	47.00 —49.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00 —40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00 —42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	— —50.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	— —50.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.12 — .12½
Caracas	lb.	.12 — .13
Hayti	lb.	.10¼— .10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.22 — .23
Trinidad	lb.	.12 — .12½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum, Globe, per 100 lbs.		6.34 — 6.47
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.09 — .10½
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.16 — .18
Starch Corn	lb.	.05½— .06
Pearl, Globe	lb.	.06 — .06½
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.13½— .14
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.14 — .15

*Nominal.

§REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War bu'le	Wa. eral	War ner
Powdered	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
XXXX	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70
Confectioners A	7.40	7.40	7.40	—	7.40
Standard Gran.	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	ga.	.99 — 1.00
Light, strained	gal.	1.22 — 1.24
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.23 — 1.25
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.29 — 1.31
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.44 — 3.46
30 deg., cold test	gal	2.99 — 3.01
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.94 — 2.96
Dark	gal.	1.49 — 1.51
Prime	gal.	1.94 — 1.96
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16 — .16½
Saponified	lb.	.16¼— .17¼
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.21 — .22
Double pressed	lb.	.22 — .23

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.32 — .40
*No. 3	lb.	.30 — .33
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.		— — —
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16½— .16¾
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18¾— .19
Tanks	lb.	.17½— .18
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.17¾— .18
Refined, barrels		21.47 —21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills in tanks	lb.	— — .17½
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21 — .21½
*White	gal.	— — —
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— — —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	— — 1.81
5-bbl. lots	gal.	— — 1.81
*Olive, denatured	gal.	— — 4.00
Foots	lb.	— — .42
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	— — .45
*Niger	lb.	— — —
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18 — .18¼
Peanut, edible	lb.	.20 — .21
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36½— 1.38
*Pine, white steam	gal.	— — —
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	— — —
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18 — .18½

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	— — .17
Yellow	lb.	— — .15
House	lb.	— — .15½
Brown	lb.	— — .15
Lard, City	lb.	.24½— .25
Compound	lb.	.22½— .23¼
Stearine, lard	lb.	.27½— —
Oleo		— — .19½
Tallow, edible	lb.	— — .18½
City prime	lb.	.17 — —
Choice Country	lb.	.18 — —

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.18¼— .18½
City Fancy	lb.	.18 — .18¼
Prime Packers	lb.	.17⅞— .18¼
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.17¼— .17⅝
"A" White	lb.	.17¼— .17⅝
"B" White	lb.	.16⅝— .17
Yellow	lb.	.16¼— .16½
Brown	lb.	.14½— .15
Bone	lb.	.13 — .13½
House	lb.	.15 — .15¼
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.18¼— .18½
Lard, city steam	lb.	.24½— .25½

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks.
§Prices fixed by Government.

A member of the National Coffee Roasters Association has received a letter from a customer saying:

"We have been saving everything from our plant to see if we could have our chemist discover some use for same. We found the ashes from under our gas-heated cylinders was worth $47 per ton for the 8 per cent potash they contained. Of course, the freight may be prohibitive from here, but the roasters nearer to a large fertilizer plant may benefit by this knowledge."

The Lazard-Godchaux Company, New York, manufacturer of chemicals and dyestuffs, has leased the entire building, 10 Cedar Street, for new headquarters.

The Omega Chemical Company, the White Tar Company, and the Block Drug Company are among the concerns affected by the acquisition of the Bush Terminal buildings, South Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Government. The companies have been notified to vacate the premises by December 1.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from July 13 to July 20—Exports for month of May.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ARECA NUTS—
3,650 pounds

BARK—
5,750 pounds buckthorn
10,759 pounds cinchona
72 tons mangrove

BAY RUM—
1,250 pounds bay rum

BEANS—
4,424 pounds vanilla
355 pounds vanilla
489 pounds vanilla
381 pounds vanilla
40 bushels castor
20 bushels castor
482 bushels castor
6,190 bushels castor

BERRIES—
2,950 pounds elder

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—
114,331 pounds

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
65,000 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPS.—
500 pounds
350 pounds

GUMS—
117,957 pounds chicle

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
25,000 pounds indigo
81,250 pounds indigo
13,100 pounds indigo
95,000 pounds indigo
229,157 pounds quebracho
8,750 pounds gambier
189,217 pounds natural indigo

DYE WOODS—
20 tons various

ESSENTIAL OILS—
1,100 pounds
350 pounds
4,400 pounds
1,100 pounds
750 pounds

FLOWERS—
250 pounds saffron
150 pounds saffron

GELATIN—
15,750 pounds

GLYCERIN—
15,000 pounds
19,100 pounds

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
2,210 pounds

HERBS—
2,500 pounds various

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—
300 pounds drugs
76,000 pounds drugs
200 pounds drugs
1,200 pounds medicinal

MOSS—
18,000 pounds
16,000 pounds

MYROBALANS—
407,000 pounds

NUX VOMICA—
250,000 pounds
145,000 pounds

OILS—
200 pounds bay
6,537 pounds fusel
6,105 gallons edible olive
8,870 gallons peanut
9,745 gallons rape
4,629 pounds lemon

OPIUM—
2,300 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
265,000 pounds
369,600 pounds

POTASSIUM SALTS—
1,700 pounds various

ROOTS—
16,000 pounds gentian
500 pounds gentian
1,000 pounds ginger

SALTPETER—
130,000 pounds
746,000 pounds
99,200 pounds

SEEDS—
35,000 bushels castor
172,000 pounds caraway
48,700 pounds cumin
13,500 pounds cumin

SHELLAC—
165,200 pounds
166,500 pounds
1,800 pounds

SPICES—
104,133 pounds cassia
88,630 pounds pepper
105,232 pounds pepper

SPONGES—
7,500 pounds
11,200 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
196,505 pounds
290,470 pounds
36,000 pounds

WAX—
2,500 pounds bees
2,081 pounds bees
56 pounds bees
30,497 pounds bees
89,391 pounds vegetable

WINE LEES—
68,271 pounds
22,566 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
12 pounds, Peru
200 pounds, British Guiana
5 pounds, Ecuador
209 pounds, Colombia

ACID, NITRIC—
780 pounds, Chile
22 pounds, Argentina

ALCOHOL—
190 gallons, Turkey in Asia
50 gallons, Colombia
2,025 gallons, France
250 gallons, French W. Indies

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
300 gallons, Jamaica

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
61,760 pounds, Peru
4,000 pounds, British Guiana
1,330 pounds, Ecuador
23,184 pounds, Mexico
51,800 pounds, Uruguay

COPPER SULPHATE—
11,200 ponuds, Mexico
35,900 pounds, Brazil
10,750 pounds, Ecuador

GLYCERIN—
13 pounds, China
200 pounds, Venezuela
150 pounds, Peru
100 pounds, British Guiana

LIME CHLORIDE—
28,437 pounds, Cuba
13,675 pounds, Venezuela

MERCURY—
5 pounds, Dutch East Indies
5 pounds, Hayti

PARAFFIN WAX, CRUDE—
26,880 pounds, Bolivia

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
410,194 pounds, Colombia
246,630 pounds, Venezuela
157,806 pounds, Cuba
597,539 pounds, England

PEPPERMINT OIL—
23 pounds, Cuba
58 pounds, Jamaica

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
5 pounds, Ecuador

SODA ASH—
88,780 pounds, Uruguay
114,360 pounds, Ecuador
393,494 pounds, Chile
34,520 pounds, Panama

SODA, CAUSTIC—
69,978 pounds, Venezuela
164,410 pounds, Colombia
274,513 pounds, Mexico
712,600 pounds, France

SODA, SAL—
15,250 pounds, Jamaica
8,640 pounds, Colombia
10,405 pounds, Trinidad

SODIUM SILICATE—
8,000 pounds, Japan
3,213 pounds, Peru

SPONGES—
76 pounds, Argentina
93 pounds, Brazil

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
9 tons, Cuba
6 tons, Jamaica
21 tons, Hayti

ZINC OXIDE—
33,600 pounds, British India
20,000 pounds, Ecuador
22,780 pounds, Mexico

BOSTON IMPORTS

Imports at the port of Boston for June:

POTASH, NITRATE—
44,800 pounds

CHEMICALS—
$1224

COD LIVER OIL—
26,120 gallons

COCONUT OIL—
71,184 pounds

SULPHUR ORE—
4,340 tons

INDIGO, NATURAL—
33,206 pounds

COAL TAR COLORS—
$27,600

CAMPHOR—
51,800 pounds

GUM, ALL OTHERS—
$21,652

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS—
$825

FISH AND ANIMAL OILS—
$35,603

PEANUT OIL—
$129

A neutral steamer arriving at Boston, July 11, brought in a very valuable cargo from Buenos Aires, including 61 drums of glycerin, and a quantity of nickel ore.

The United Color and Pigment Company, Newark, N. J., is now operating two buildings of its proposed six-unit plant on Evergreen Avenue. The remaining four units will be erected at a later date.

The German Government has just presented a report to the Reichstag containing the warning that Spain has unexpectedly entered the market as a large producer of potash and the German mine owners are urged to organize their forces to meet the new situation. "Germania" says: "Our supposed independence as regards the fixing of our own prices is gone."

The Hercules Powder Company, Kenvil, N. J., has begun the reconstruction of the buildings at its plant recently destroyed by fire.

The Cu-Mor Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., has filed notice of an increase in its capital from $50,000 to $750,000, to provide for expansion.

The 50th birthday of Henry Howard, vice-president of the Merrimac Chemical Company, and director of the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service, was celebrated recently with a complimentary dinner at the Tavern Club, Boston. Among the guests were Louis K. Liggett, who offered the services of more than 6,000 druggists in 48 states as special enrolling agents for the American Merchant Marine training ships; Henry G. Vaughan, supervisor-general Sea Training Bureau; Maj. Horatio Hathaway, Jr., Dean Alfred E. Burton and Prof. Edward F. Miller.

CHEMICALS MADE IN CANADA

List of Products and Companies Compiled By the Chief Trade Commissioner—First and Only Factory Making Cyanamid Starts Operations

In our series of articles last year on "Doing Without Germany" we indicated briefly what steps Canada has taken since the war to develop her chemical industries by the utilization of her natural resources, especially hydro-electric power, says the "London Chemist and Druggist." As an indication of the progress that has been made since the war, the Chief Trade Commissioner of the Canadian Government has sent us a list of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals which are now made in Canada. We enumerate below the chief products that are made and the names of the makers:

Industrial Chemicals

Acetaldehyde: Canadian Electro Products Co., Ltd., Shawinigan Falls.

Acetone, acetate of lime, acetate of soda, methyl alcohol, formaldehyde: Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Co., Toronto; Hodgson Bros. Chemical Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Anhydrous ammonia, aqua ammonia: Canadian Ammonia Co. Toronto.

Arsenic: Conigas Reduction Co., Ltd., Thorold, Ont.; Deloro Mining and Reduction Co., Ltd., Deloro, Ont., Metals Chemical Co., Welland, Ont.

Barium salts: Barytes, Ltd., Halifax.

Bleaching-powder: Canadian Salt Co., Windsor, Ont.

Calcium acid phosphate: J. F. Higginson, Buckingham, Quebec.

Calcium carbide: Wilson Carbide Co., St. Catherines, Ont.; Shawinigan Carbide Co., Shawinigan Falls; Union Carbide Co. of Canada, Ltd., Welland, Ont.

Copper sulphate: Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Trail, B. C.

Cyanamide: Cyanamide Co., Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Glauber's salt: Nichols' Chemical Co., Montreal.

Methyl alcohol, methyl acetone: Standard Chemical Co., Toronto; Hodgson Bros. Chemical Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Nitric, sulphuric, and hydrochloric acids: Grasselli Chemical Co., Hamilton; Nichols' Chemical Co., Montreal.

Potash salts: Chemical Refineries, Ltd., Ontario.

Phosphorus, amorphous: Electric Reduction Co., Ltd., Buckingham, P. Q.

Soda salts: Solvay Chemical Co., Amhurstburg, Ont.; Lever Bros., Toronto; Canadian Crystal Soda Co., New Toronto; Grasselli Chemical Co., Hamilton.

Soda acetate: Canadian Electro Products Co., Ltd., Shawinigan Falls.

Soda bicarbonate, soda sulphite, ferric sulphate, soda hyposulphite, nitre cake, sal soda. Grasselli Chemical Co., Hamilton.

Zinc chloride: Nichols' Chemical Co., Capelton, Que.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Acetic acid: Standard Chemical, Iron, and Lumber Co., Montreal; Grasselli Chemical Co., Hamilton; Canadian Electro products Co., Ltd., Shawinigan Falls.

Aspirin: Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Montreal; Chemical Products of Canada, Toronto; British Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Benzoates: Delta Chemical Co., Toronto; Chemical Products Co. of Canada, Toronto.

Bismuth salts: Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Montreal.

Carbolic acid: Plasties, Ltd., Toronto.

Iodides: Mallinckrodt Chemical Works of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

Paraldehyde, Epsom salt: Canadian Electro Products Co., Shawinigan Falls.

Resorcin, mercuric oxide, manganese acetate, phenacetin, potash, permanganate: Chemical Products of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.

Salicylates. Cott-a-lap Co., Walkerville, Ont.; Chemical Products of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.

Salvarsan: Synthetic Drug Co., Toronto; Diarsenol Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Silver nitrate, cyanide salts: National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Montreal.

CHLORINE INDUSTRY TAKEN OVER

The War Industries Board, with the approval of President Wilson, has taken over the chlorine industry of the United States. For the present, the Board announced, the Government will do no more than allocate the product under the direction of H. G. Carrell, chief of the alkali and chlorine section of the Board.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

27157—An agent of an American firm, who is stationed in Jamaica, desires to purchase machinery for the manufacture of copra. Quotations should be made f. o. b. or c. i. f., or landed on firms' own docks at New York or New Orleans. Correspondence may be in English.

27161—A man in Italy wishes to buy agricultural machinery and appliances and chemical fertilizers. Credit will be opened in American banks for payment. Estimate of freight rates to Genoa should be given. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27168—A company in Jamaica wishes to purchase machinery for the manufacture of copra and coconut oil. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York or New Orleans. Cash will be paid. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27182—A man in Argentina wishes to purchase and secure agencies for the sale of powder, pastes, extracts, etc., used for dipping sheep; vaccines, nicotine extract, arsenic powders, and dips. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27188—A manufacturers' agent in South Africa desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of brushes, calcium carbide, caustic soda, window and plate glass, paints, turpentine. Catalogues and price lists should be submitted. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27189—A business man in France desires to purchase and secure representations for the sale of aniline dyes, such as marine blue and other solid colors of very good quality for use in the French textile business. Catalogues and price lists, as well as samples, if possible, should be submitted. Cash will be deposited in American bank in France for payment. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

New Incorporations

Republic Carbon Co., Dover, Del., capital $2,500,000. M. L. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, and W. G. Singer, all of Wilmington, Del.

N. C. Polson & Co., Ltd., Montreal, Can., capital $300,000. Wholesale chemical and drug manufacturing business. Neil C. Polson, Stuart McD. Polson, and others.

The H. J. Daly Drug Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont., capital $40,000. Chemists, druggists and manufacturers of chemicals. David S. Johnston, Charles T. Ballantyne, and Herbert J. Daly.

Charles V. Sparhawk, Manhattan, capital $100,000. Chemicals and drugs. H. W. Farrell, C. V. and H. S. Sparhawk, 278 Pearl Street, New York City.

The D'Orsay Perfumeries Corp., Manhattan, capital $5,000. Incorporators not named.

The Liberty Chemical Company, Hackensack, N. J., capital $50,000. Chemicals, drugs, oils, alkalies, dyes, etc. Incorporators not named.

Gilchrist, Haslip & Peacock, Manhattan, capital $1,200,000. Chemical and mining engineers. Incorporators not named.

General Cement Products Co., Camden, N. J., capital $100,000. Incorporators, Thos. B. Hall, Camden; Giles S. Doty, Penns Grove; William A. Allison, Philadelphia.

Liberty Dextrine Refinery, Newark, N. J., capital $100,000; Incorporators, James T. Reid, East Orange, N. J.; W. L. Ramage, West Orange; S. D. Bartlett, Bloomfield.

John Cowan Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, capital $200,000. To manufacture chemicals and dyestuffs. No incorporators named.

Medical Hall Co., Ltd., Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, capital $10,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists. No incorporators named.

Henry K. Wampole & Company, Inc., Philadelphia, manufacturer of drugs, has acquired property at 422 Fairmount Avenue, about 25 x 200 feet, for a consideration of $25,000. It is understood the property will be used for extensions.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Company, New York, is building extensive additions to its plant at Stone House Cove, to increase its capacity for the production of acetone and other chemicals.

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EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

Resolutions embodying the Government's attitude toward the employment of women in industry have been adopted by the War Labor Policies Board of the Department of Labor.

"The existing shortage of labor, aggravated daily by the military and naval needs of the Government which require a greatly increased production of war materials, and at the same time the withdrawal from civilian occupations of about a quarter of a million additional recruits each month, necessitates widespread recourse to the labor of women in the United States," points out the board in its resolutions.

"In order that their services may be fully utilized and their working power conserved, a clearly defined policy is needed which shall determine what kinds of work women should perform, how they should best be introduced, under what conditions they should be employed, and what work should be prohibited.

"The shortage of labor in essential war industries should be met in part by further introducing women into occupations easily filled by them," continues the board, "such as clerical and cashier service, sales clerks and floor walkers in mercantile establishments, including among others department stores, specialty shops, soda water fountains and drug stores."

MAKING AMMONIA FROM PEAT

The Chaplin-Grimes Chemical Company of San Francisco has secured authority from Commissioner of Corporations H. L. Carnahan to issue 75,000 shares of its capital stock. The stock will be issued to Bert R. Chaplin and Franklin C. Grimes in exchange for real property near Suisun to be used as a site for a plant to manufacture ammonia, chlorine and other chemicals from peat by a new process. The manufacturing plant of the company is now in process of erection.

BRITISH DELEGATES ON DYE SITUATION

The British Imperial War Conference at its recent meetings in London has been mainly occupied with certain economic and financial after-war questions. One of the phases discussed dealt with the action taken by the British Government to free the United Kingdom dye industry from dependence upon German dyes. It has further recommended that other governments of the Empire consider methods of co-operating with the home country in developing dye industry in the British Empire.

The question of inter-imperial communication has led to the establishment of an imperial investigation board whose duty will be to deal with the question of ocean freight rates. With a view to encouraging imperial trade, one resolution proposed that inter-imperial parcels delivery should be improved and coördinated.

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